PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,426—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

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M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7908	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1988.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 6th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Faoaohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 15th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

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THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST PRESS OPINIONS.

Shanghai Daily Press.	L'Echo de Chine.	The China Gazette.	Shanghai Mercury.	The Wallasey Times.
3rd August 1898. In these disturbed and disastrous times when "Habanas" are not, and "Manillas" are only to be had by the most extreme favour, a cigar to sooth our shattered nerves is more than ever a necessity. Messrs. ....have rushed to the rescue and have sent us two samples of most excellent smokes prepared by Messrs. McDowell & Co., of Madras. They are in the form of cigars, "Bahadur" chop, and from having tried them we can honestly recommend them as the very best to be procured for the price.	Shanghai, 3rd August 1898. CIGARES INDIENS. M.................nous out envoye des echantillons d'excellents cigares indiens. Nos lecteurs entrouveront le prix dans nos colonnes d'annonces. Nous pouvons les leur recommander comme etant de premiere qualite et doues d'un excelient arome.	Shanghai, 2nd August 1898. In view of the recent prohibitive rise in the price of Manila Cigars, the new stock of Indian "weeds" which Messrs. ....are now offering, come, like the famous brand of pens, "as a boon and a blessing," to the smoker of average means. They are "Bahadurs" from the famed factory of Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras; they are extremely moderate in price and really excellent in quality. Altogether they are as enjoyable a brand of smokes as we have ever tasted.	1st August 1898. It is gratifying to state that the expected famine in cigars is now not to be feared therefore smokers may rejoice. Messrs..... ....have just received a shipment of the "Bahadur" cigars from the well-known sole manufacturers and proprietors, Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras, of which we have received samples. We have tried them and find them excellent smokes. Therefore can recommend them to our readers.	INDIA VERSUS HAVANA. We are informed on good authority that the Bock Murias, and other well known brands of Havana cigars will be at a much increased price next year, and the supply will be totally inadequate to meet the demand. We fancy people will now begin to see the true value of the indian cigar. Such cigars as the well known "Bahadur" for a mild and delicate flavour, and the "Howdah" and "Dawson" cheroot for a strong smoke will hold their own against any Havana or other cigar at the price.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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ABSOLUTELY FREE from any MINERAL CHEMICAL or other OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT, it is a preparation of most DELICATE CHARACTER yet THROUGHLY EFFICIENT both in preserving, restoring, and beautyfying THE HAIR.

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KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

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A la Recherche d'un Gue—by A de Neuville, 41 by 31 inches	40	0
Un Porteur de Depeches—by A. de Neuville, 41 by 31 inches	45	0
Charge de Dragons A Grave lotte—by A de Neuville, 43 by 34 inches	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes—by A de Neuville, 31 by 41 inches	45	0
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The Thin Red Line (93rd Highlanders, Balaclava)—by R. Gibb, 45 by 32 inches	50	0
Sebastopol. Lord Raglan viewing the Storming of the Redan. By R. Caton Woodville, size 45 x 32 inches	45	0
Alma. Storming the Great Redoubt. By R. Caton Woodville, size 42 x 32 inches	45	0
The Charge of the Heavy Brigade by G D Giles, size 44 x 33 inches	45	0
Moodkee, 1893. "Charge of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons Dec, 18, 1845 By Alfred C. Alais, size 45 x 30 inches	40	0
Napoleon and the Old Guard 48 x 33 inches	60	0
After the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. By Richard Josey, size 52 x 32 inches	79	0
Roll Call. By W. T. Hulland and Josey, after Lady Butler's painting, size 44 x 30 inches	40	0
Quatre Bras. Companion picture to above by same Painter and Engravers	40	0
Cheik Arabe en voyage By Ad. Schreyer, size 46 x 34 inches	62	8
Avant-Poste Arabe. By the same author, size 46 x 34 inches	62	8
Prisonnier. By Aime Morot. size 43 x 23 inches	62	8
Le Deserteur. By A de Neuville, size 41 x 32 inches	50	0
Charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. By Stanley Berkley, size 41 x 29 inches	45	0
Queen and Empire, size 42 x 31 inches	38	0

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, and the interest on the second Issue Shares, at 3½ per cent., per annum to 30th June last under the terms of the Prospectus, dated 8th October 1896, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st October, on production of Share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend and Interest Warrants at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 14th November 1898, on production of the share certificates to our Representatives there.

Shareholders are requested to pay up the overdue calls on Second Issue Shares.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1898.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 357 OF 1897.

RANCHHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the Malabar Hill, without the Fort.. ....Plaintiff

VERSUS

The BELGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company Registered in Bombay, under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and having its Registered Office at No. 91, Meadows Street, within, the Fort, and RAGHUNATH MUKUND of Bandora, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, the following immoveable property together with the moveable property specified below, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties namely :—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, Mill Buildings, Sheds, Office Rooms, and other erections and tanks thereon situate at Belgaum near the Railway Station, in the Registration District of Belgaum, bearing Survey No. 226, containing by admeasurement one acre and two goontas, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by a water course, on or towards the South by the properties of Gore Khan Khatal and Annacharis fields, on or towards the East by the property of Venkata Patell, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Gore Khan Khatal, which said land was formerly vacant and is now in the occupation of the said Company.

SECONDLY.—One complete plant for turning two and half tons of ice during twenty-four hours including shafting pulleys, pumps, refrigerators, ice box, etc.

2. One four H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine.
3. One Vertical Tubuler ten H. P. Steel Boiler.
4. Thirteen Oil Mills of Chichgar Patent and one English Oil Mill.
5. One thirty H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine by Ruston and Proctor.
6. One forty H. P. Tubuler Boiler by Babcock and Wilcock.
7. Ten large W. I. Tanks for strong Water and Oil.
8. One Oil Pump.
9. One Water Pump and such other accessory Machinery Tools and Plants in connection with the Manufacture of Ice and Oil as may be lying on the aforesaid premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM and KOLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 12th day of September, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR. A large consignment of the very latest styles in Ladies' Hats. Inspection Invited.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR. Ladies' Drill and Pique Skirts from Rs. 3-14 each. Best value obtainable.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR. A large consignment of Ladies' Gent's and Children's Boots and Shoes from the best makers.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR. A new consignment of Ladies' Ostrich Feather Boas, now very fashionable, from Rs. 7-14.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

DINNER SETS ! DINNER SETS ! ! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHRS, Fort, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—An interesting Consignment of Handsome Ivorine LACE CURTAINS at most reasonable prices.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—LADIES' SUNSHADES, an unique variety of the very latest styles. Prices reasonable.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel and altogether we have been most comfortable A. M. Pr—(t) Major, 9th Bo.-Infantry."

RECEIVED Perpetual Ornamental Fountain. 4 Feet 4 Inches high, 2 Feet 4 Inches broad, from Rs. 125 to 450.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14, Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—A choice collection of particularly smart and CHIC BLOUSE SILKS at various prices.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

TO LET a BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as Candy Villa. with Out-houses and Stable, at Mahableshwar. Apply to OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Bombay

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—A Consignment of the famous BERKEFELD FILTERS in stoneware and enamel iron.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—The PERFECTO" DINNER SERVICE. Best value ever shewn in Bombay. Set of 32 pieces for 6 persons, Rs. 15. Set of 63 pieces for 12 persons, Rs. 28.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

EX. S. S. PENINSULAR.—Hundreds of DOZENS of GENTLEMEN'S TIES at Lower Prices than we have ever offered before.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year. During the monsoons they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 par year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 20th September a DIVIDEND at the Rate of SIX PER CENT per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share will be paid on and after 29th September 1898, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15, per Share will be paid on and after 29th September 1898, to the registered Shareholders of the Company on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmad Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Sliver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST............ „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Cable with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 19 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life......... £ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 .... „ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid............ „ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE : Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE

and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter seasons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of a large mirror, drawing-room set of sofas and chairs, marble top table and teapoys, pier, writing, and round tables, easy chairs mirror-door almyrah, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c.

The property of a gentleman, 1 ebonized upright pianoforte by Rose and Co. as good as new, books, and lady's saddle.

1 Leather bag containing midwifery instruments.
1 Half plate camera by Lancaster with Lens by Perkinson.
An invoice of windproof lamps by Messenger and Sons, consisting of 27 table and 5 wall and hanging lamps.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
On account of the concerned—
551—B K & Co. 4-5—2 cases drapery.

AT 2 P.M.

2 handsome light victorias
1 second-hand vis-a-vis in good order
1 glass fronted double seated brougham
1 second-hand landau
1 strong built dog-cart
1 handsome bay Arab horse going in harness
1 Dunlop Pneumatic tyred Claremont cycle
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MUSICAL BOXES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of fancy glass table ornaments, centre pieces, jewel and scent boxes, albums, photo frames, lady's hand-bags, companion hand-bags, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, concertina, accordions, violins, a few new musical boxes, 2 folding harmoniums &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF CALCUTTA AND LUMSA TEAS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Ootumial Narotumdass and on account and at the risk of Mogul Mahomed Tuckee Atsar the following—

199 cases Calcutta and 30 cases Lumsa tea.

Lot No.	30—35	cases	Calcutta tea	2975 lbs.
Do	20—37	do	do	4275 „
Do	16—24	do	do	2330 „
Do	30—20	do	do	1800 „
Do	32—44	do	do	1840 „

K B No. 1—30 cases, each 4 boxes 40 lbs. Lumsa tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAIGAUM NEAR KOHINOOR MILL AND AT VADALA NEAR MATOONGA.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee Pedro Doming Quiny and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Antone Francis Fernandez the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P. M.

All that piece of vacant ground admeasuring 2900 square yards or thereabouts situate at Naigaum near Dadur and registered in the books of the Collector under new No. 14933 and new Survey No. A-1030 and bounded on the East by the ground of Intur Souza, on the West and South by the property of the Kohinur Mill and on the North by the property of Manock Patel and Doming Fernandez.

LOT No. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vadala near Matoonga and assessed under ward No. 3192 and Street No. 653 and bounded on the East by the house of Gustin Soura and on the West, North and South by the property of HASOO LUXUMON.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, semigrand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, fish bowl, sewing machine by Singer, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of D. Duncan, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

ON THURSDAY the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

The remaining machinery consisting of Root's patent safety boiler, gas engine two horse-power, bell dredgers, lift and force pumps, contractor's pumps, ship's pump, sample baling press, bullock and hand gears, pulsometers, screw jacks, steam gauges, flour mills, rail jacks, governor, rice-husking machine, sugarcane mill, trolly, waggons and loose wheels, large size corrugated and tiled roof, godown, &c.

The machines will be on view 3 days before the sale

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., the undersigned will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

W B & Co. A-140 602-4—3 bales 20 yards pieces print fents.
W B & Co. A-140 568-70—3 bales 20 yards pieces print fents.
W B & Co. O-411 616—1 case 30 pieces, 25-23 inches, 40-45 yards, guinty checks
W B & Co. O-403 597—1 cases 30 pieces, 25-26 inches, 40-45 yards, guinty checks

BONA FIDE SALE

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French polished household furniture, by John Roberts & Wimbrige, rich glass and crockeryware, best electroplatedware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar and others, one first-rate full sized slate Billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order with balls, cues, lamps, &c, complete, first rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. C. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2080 BAGS RANGOON HULVA RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Prince's Dock, G shed, by order of Thucker Cooverjee Ludha and on account and at the risk of Thucker Kara Damjee. Ex s. s. Chupra—

C L—C & Co.—2080 bags Rangoon Hulva rice.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, at the Goods Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Company a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods,

ALSO.

One box sodawater bottles from Surat to Bulsar, invoice No. 2583 of 2-5-97.
One bundle containing 21 small waistcoats and 4 cotton kudus from Godhra to Broach, invoice No. 18549 of 24-5-97.
One box containing two album books from Grant Road to Wadhwan, invoice No. 68137.
One basket containing empty bottles from Surat to C. Bridge, invoice No. 238 of 7-6-97.
One parcel hemp from Surt to Grant Road, invoice No. 4774 of 2-6-97.
One parcel containing two brass plates from Calcutta to Damaun Road, invoice No. 3197 of 2-5-97.
One country cot from Ahmedabad to Marine Lines, invoice No. 83650 of 30-6-97.
One box containing jar from Nowsari to Grant Road, invoice No. 30416 of 3-7-97.
One piece of cloth from Nowsari to Grant Road, invoice No 88 of 14-7-97.
One parcel coir string from Erinpura to Grant Road, invoice No. 11229 of 15-6-97.
One parcel from Bulsar to Charni Road, invoice No. 1988 of 18-8-97.
One cot from Grant Road to Maroli, invoice No. 7 of 267-97.
One parcel tin sheets from Delhi to C. Bridge, invoice No. 38 of 2-3-97.
Two stones from Grant Road to Surat, invoice No. 792 of 9-4-97.
One box from Bangalore City to Baroda, invoice No. 2379 of 23-5-97.
One bag utensils from Bhayndir to Grant Road, invoice No. 43 of 30-5-97.
One bundle containing one piece of mujlik and one leather sword holder, laced gold and silver, from Jodhpore to Vadhawan, invoice No. 22 of 7-10-97.
One cask coal tar from C. Bridge to Virar, invoice No. 43 of 29-3-97.
One basket yellow clay from Mahim to Charni Road, invoice No. 73211 of 1-9-97.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE of brand new Mahogany Household Furniture, specially made to order by Wimbridge, and surplus homemade Mahogany, Satinwood, and Ebony Furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "The View," North End, Hornby Vellard, Worlee, very valuable and handsome brand new mahogany furniture, specially made to order by Wimbridge, and specially home made mahogany, ebony, and satinwood surplus household furniture, rare rhinoceros horn walking sticks, table lamps, harmonium by Rose and Co., American organ, large sized self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle, of London, with 12 rolls, music by the best composers in very good working order, one gent's and one ladies, brand new Rambler bicycles, one second-hand Beeston Humber bicycle, one second-hand victoria and one bay Arab horse, 5 years old, with harness, one second-hand small victoria and one bay country-bred pony with harness, one Kathiawary cow with calf, two high-bred, fox terrier sluts, the property of Mr. Norojee Jamshedjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

We must here inform the public that the above self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle is seven feet high, four feet eight inches wide, and two feet six inches deep, and we specially recommend this and the mahogany, ebony and satinwood furniture to gentlemen of taste, as this is no ordinary blackwood and teakwood furniture which is so common in Bombay.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to
every purchaser of a Bottle
of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital....................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	8 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2[illegible]0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	265
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	310
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	380
Munmar M.	300	250	[illegible]	15	231
New Berar	[illegible]00	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	100	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Siad	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	–	000	d d	65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Balham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 .. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	216xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	5	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	330xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3	18
arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvdRs15	115
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	70
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	000	1,000	dvdRs23	425
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	100		5	70
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	500		0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	500	100		...	140
Telephone Co.	[illegible] 200	251		dvdRs1½	26

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,790
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	560
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	460
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dv.Rs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	395
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	750	500	500	40	[illegible]
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	50	25	650
Hope Mills	509	1,000	1,000	50	615
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,003	40	1,410
Imperial Cotton	909	500	500	dvdRs.15	380
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8[illegible]0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	205
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,215
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	...
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 6	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	135
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 075
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	[illegible]90
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs1½	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	,000	1,000	-	-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water 1-7m., 0-50a. Low water, 6-41m., 6-41a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Annual Athletic Sports, St. Mary's, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament and Bowling Handicap.
Departure of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus. 9 p. m. (R. T.)
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—Mr. D. Athaide, Superintendent of Greaves Cotton and Co's Mills at Chinchpoogly, has reported to the police that on the 26th ultimo 63 carts were despatched to the Prince's Dock with bales of yarn and that subsequently he was informed, that one of the carts laden with four bales of yarn, valued at Rs. 400, had not to reached its destination.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—On the 9th ultimo Mr. John McArthur, 3rd Engineer of the steamship Dwarka, entrusted to Richard de Souza, a clerk on board the same vessel, with Rs. 190 to deposit in the Company's Bank. On his return from Karachi on the 29th idem, the complainant went to the bank and was informed that the money had not been placed to his credit. The clerk has since absconded, and is being sought for.

JALGAON NEWS.—During the last two days there has been very heavy rain and thunder in this district and the rainfall is quite sufficient for the crops; in fact more rain will injure the present crop.—A large gathering was held at the Municipal Hall on the 25th instant, in honor of Mr. J. T. Bingham, late station master, Jalgaon, who has been transfered to Sheagaon, in Berar.—Mr. Jivraj Topan, the Vice, President of the Jalgaon Municipality, presented him on behalf of the inhabitants with a gold watch.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.—In acknowledging the letter of condolence written by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., chairman of the meeting of the Parsees held last month to put on record its sense of the loss sustained by the community by the death of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, and to adopt steps to commemorate his memory, Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji has, through Sir Jamsetji, thanked the community for its appreciation of the services of his late son and for the expression of sympathy towards himself and his family.

DAMAUN NEWS.—During the last three days, Lower Damaun has shown a clean mortality bill.—The total number of deaths registered at Lower Damaun during the month of September was 18. Of the total number 9 died of plague, 3 from old age, 1 from asthma, 1 from consumption, 1 from dysentery, 1 from fever, 1 from paraplegia and 1 from serpent's bite. Of these 5 were Mahomedans, 3 Doobias, 2 Dhorias, 2 Machis, 1 Brahmin, 1 Bania, 1 Sootar 1 Durji, 1 Bhundari and 1 Christian—9 males and 9 females. Of these 9 were from Damaun, 5 from Katheris, 2 from Kharawad and 2 from Kharewadi.—Since Friday the authorities have done away with granting of passes to persons wishing to leave Damaun who are now able to leave the Portuguese territory whenever they wish to do so.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Mahim Bazaar Road, regarding the death of Peeraji Raoji, a Hindu boy, aged three years, son of Raoji Cushaba, a labourer. About 7 o'clock in the morning a labour cart, laden with bricks and driven by one Dhondoo Shiva, was going along the Mahim Bazaar Road on its way to the Ferguson Road, and as the cart was passing in front of the house, deceased came out and attempted to cross the road. The driver shouted out and pulled up, but before he could stop the cart, the unfortunate lad was knocked down by one of the bullocks and one of the wheels passed over him, killing him on the spot. The cart was coming from the Bandora Causeway and was going at a moderate pace on the proper side of the road. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM A RAT BITE.—Sakeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty eight years, was, on the 28th ultimo, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fever and soreness of the throat. She complained of difficulty of breathing and of inability to open her mouth. On examination by the House Surgeon, it was ascertained that symptoms of tetanus had already set in. She had a wound on the right thigh about an inch long and half an inch deep, which she stated had been caused by a rat-bite about fifteen days previously. The woman was detained under treatment, but the tetanic spasms increased in severity and she died on Friday evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following the rat bite on the thigh. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday morning at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, a verdict of death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BURNT WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—On Friday last two coolies, named Deoji Luximan and Kaloo Vithoo, were packing five boxes of sulphuric acid at a soda water factory, belonging to one Dadabhoy Sorabji, at Memonwada Road, when one of the boxes, which they were carying between them, slipped out of their hands, causing one of the jars in the wooden case to break. The contents of the broken jar splashed over, and a Mahomedan named Shamshir Julyun, who was seated close by, cleaning bottles, was burnt about the back, arms and legs. The two coolies were also slightly burnt about the face, arms and legs. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.—On the same day one Gungaram Rajoo, a labour cart driver, was driving his cart, laden with cases containing jars of sulphuric acid, along the Monson Road, when the yoke of the cart broke, with the result that one of the wooden cases fell our, causing one of the jars of sulphuric acid to break. Some of the acid fell on the right leg of the driver, burning it. The man was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, a Hindu woman, named Jana, charged Bhawoo Bhagooji with stealing a silk saree of the value of Rs. 25. The complainant stated that she was in accused's keeping for a year. The saree belonged to her aunt, who had given it to her to keep for her three days ago. She hung it up on a nail in the wall, where it remained till 8 o'clock in the morning the day before yesterday. Subsequently it was found missing and on reporting the matter to the police the accused was arrested and the saree found with him. She further stated that her native place was Mancha, in the Junar taluka. She wanted to go there to her husband, whom she had left ten years ago. The accused stated that the complainant was with child and wanted to go to her native place in order to get rid of it in an unlawful manner. He advised her not to do that, but either to stay with him or go and live with her husband. As she did not consent to do this, the accused took away the saree so as to prevent her from going to her native place. When the complainant asked for it he told her the object with which he had retained it. She then called the police and had him arrested. The Magistrate discharged the accused and called upon the complainant to show cause why she should not pay compensation for making a vexatious complaint. As she had no cause to show, his worship ordered her to pay the accused Re. 1 as compensation.

CHARGE AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Shallard of the P. and O. Company, and applied for an immediate summons against Lieutenant A. Thorpe of the Royal Artillery, who arrived on Saturday morning by the mail steamer Bengal. He said he made the application under section 446 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1896, on account of the officer having loaded cartridges in his baggage on board. Mr. Acworth explained that there was hardly any time to draw a formal information, and that the officer was leaving Bombay that night. Summons was granted, and made returnable at 2-30 in the afternoon.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Thorpe was placed before his worship.

The accused admitted that the cartridges were found in his baggage, but he did not pack the baggage himself. The cartridges were thrust in his boots by his servant to fill up the crevices. It was done without his knowledge, or otherwise he would not have allowed it. The cartridges were altogether 50 in number.

The magistrate informed the accused that he was liable to a heavy penalty under section 446 of the Merchant Shipping Act, and that he could not be excused on the ground he had given. The maximum penalty under the Act was £100, and though he (the magistrate) would not inflict such a heavy fine, he must inflict a substantial one, as the offence with which he had been charged was frequently committed.

Mr. Acworth said he did not press for a heavy penalty, but it was necessary to set an example to the public in the matter.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, which he undertook to remit from Peshawar, where he was proceeding that night. He was then allowed to go.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir arrived at Jammu on the 25th September. His Highness has visited Khewra and inspected the saltmine there.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE TRIAL OF CLIVE DURANT.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Durant said that he understood that there were only one or two more witnesses to be examined by the prosecution before their case was closed, and it would be well if the case was then adjourned to enable him to obtain copies of the exhibits and to look into the whole of the case in order that he might address the jury on the evidence.

Mr. Macpherson said that the close of the case for the prosecution would depend very much upon the cross-examination of the witnesses by Durant. He was not going to examine witnesses who were not examined in the Police Court. He would, however, submit them for cross-examination.

His lordship said that he could not make any promise just then that he would adjourn the case for the day after the prosecution had closed their case. He would see how the case went on.

Cowasjee Pallonjee, a clerk in the service of Mr. Pavri, a pleader of the High Court, was then examined by Mr. Macpherson on behalf of the prosecution. He corroborated the witness Jehangir Kaka, whom he had accompained to the jail to pay *bhata* money for Nanabhoy. Witness described the interview he had with Durant, Mehta, Dady and Nanabhoy. He subsequently received a letter from Durant to see him in jail stating that "something very good had turned up." Witness induced Kaka to have Nanabhoy released from jail. Mehta came to the Small Causes Court to pay Jehangir Kaka Rs. 30 for *bhata* money and expenses. Witness gave a receipt for Rs. 30 to Mehta, and applied to the Registrar to have Nanabhoy released. Witness produced a letter from one George Almeida written to him by Durant from jail, wherein Durant had made a statement with regard to the admission of visitors to his room in the jail.

Cross-examined by Durant, witness said he was not a law tout. He was not precluded from entering Mr. Rustomjee Patel's court for his mal-practices. The letter written by Durant to witness did not refer to a particular bailiffs case in the Small Causes Court. Durant tried to induce witness to give false evidence in the magisterial inquiry, which he declined to do. Durant was bothering him at the jail to see him in his room and would not allow him to pay the *bhata* money. He was walking up and down and making *gurbur surbur*, (loud laughter,) and button-hold witness to see him (Durant) in his room. When Durant took witness to his room on the civil side of the jail he held witness' hand in his own.

Mr. Macpherson: It is a touching little episode. (A laugh.)

Durant here asked witness if he was a married man and if he had a Goanese woman in his keeping. Witness denied that the woman was in his keeping.

Durant here handed a photograph to his lordship, stating that it was a photograph of the woman, who was in the keeping of the witness.

His Lordship said that the witness denied that the woman was in his keeping, and there was an end of the matter. That would not affect the credit of the witness in the least. It was simply a waste of time to ask the witness such questions.

Durant: I am in a curious position, my lord.

His lordship: You are asked to proceed with the cross-examination.

Durant then asked questions to the witness about a civil suit and cross-suit pending in the High Court between witness and his uncle.

Bhugwantrao Sadashiwrao, the jailor, exmined by Mr. Macpherson, said that Durant was confined in the Civil Jail from the 24th January to 24th March, Nanabhoy being confined from the 18th February to 30th March. He seldom saw Durant and Nanabhoy together.

Mr. Macpherson: What do you mean by seldom!

Witness: I mean by seldom about half-a-dozen times.

Macpherson: In the Police Court you said you saw them often together?

Witness: Yes, I did.

Mr. Macpherson: Then do you mean to say that seldom and often are one and the same thing?

Witness: I mean by seldom that I saw them both about half-a-dozen times or so.

Witness, continuing, said, that he stated at the Police Court that other persons visited Durant in Jail. Battiewalla, Dady and Mehta came there. He knew that the last witness Cowasjee came to jail with Kaka for the purpose of paying bhata money, but they did not go to see Durant in his room. Durant was allowed to see visitors in his room, because he was sick. Dady and Battiewalla went into his room, but not Mehta. Witness had not orders to allow visitors to go into Durant's room. Durant was sick for about 15 or 20 days when he was first admitted.

Mr. Macpherson: Do you swear that Kaka and Cowasjee did not go into Durant's room on the 28th February when you signed the receipt?—Witness: I do.

Mr. Macpherson: Is it not a fact that the superintendent had issued strict orders that every one calling to see Durant should at once be admitted?

Witness: No such orders were issued.

Mr. Macpherson here read from a letter written by Durant to another party the following sentence: "He (the superintendent) has shifted me into other quarters, so that I may have the privilege of receiving those who call to see me in my room." Is this true?

Witness: Yes, it is true.

Mr. Macpherson: Then do you still say that Durant did not take Kaka and Cowasjee into his room?

Witness: Yes, I do. I would not have allowed them to go into the room.

Mr. Macpherson: Had the superintendent given orders not to allow outsiders to see Durant in his room after he had recovered?

Witness: Yes he had.

Mr. Macpherson: Was the order in writing!

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Macpherson: Then produce the order!

Witness produced rules of the jail.

Mr. Macpherson: That is not what I want.

Witness, continuing, said that it was not an exceptional thing to allow Durant to occupy a room.

Cross-examined by Durant, witness said that he (Durant) was suffering very severely from nervous head-ache, and was under the doctor's treatment. Witness once accused him of conspiring with the prisoners because he was writing petitions for them to Government and taking their signatures on the same against the rules of the jail. The superintendent did not punish Durant, because he said he was not aware of those rules. Durant, was not accused of any other conspiracy. Nanabhoy represented the woman who came to visit him in jail as his wife. He could recognise the woman from the phograph.

Witness, continuing, said that while Nanabhoy Cowasjee was in jail, he occasionally went to the Small Cause Court, the Insolvency Court, &c. A bailiff used to come at 11 a. m. to take him away from the jail and brought him back as soon as the case was finished. Dady, Mehta, Nanabhoy and the others were not in the accuseds cell at all on the 22nd. Accused had with him a thick book in his cell. He once asked witness for the Penal Code; but there was none in the jail at the time, and witness could not give it him. Accused never told witness that he was afraid his papers might be stolen. Nanabhoy had not a steel trunk with him in jail.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: Visitors are sent from the Civil to the Criminal side if I am there. There was an order that visitors to Durant should be sent to him at once: but not without my orders. Warders sometimes commit breaches of the rules. I live in the jail with my wife and children. I am allowed to stay two or three hours in my room when I go for my meals. I am not particular when I go or when I come back from my midday dinner. On the 28th Durant wanted Kaka, who was standing outside, to be allowed to come in and speak to his plaintiff Hajee Abba, who was in jail at the time. Kaka came in and spoke to Hajee Abba. Durant, Cowasjee, Kaka, and Hajee Abba were talking together. Durant was not in our jail during the trial of the Petit case.

To the court: If Durant wanted a copy of the Criminal Procedure Code, he would ask the warder's permission to come and see me. All applications for admission, after being initialed by Mr. Mackenzie, are thrown into the waste-paper packet, or torn up, but never filed. I never saw Williams in the Civil Jail. Durant was not well on the 24th January when he came into the jail. A room was given to him on a medical certificate. The superintendent said to me that when Durant was all right, no visitors were to be allowed to see him in his cell. I made a verbal report to the superintendent when Durant was better.

His lordship to Durant: Are you going to call witnesses for the case?

Durant: Yes, I have subpœnaed 23 already (A laugh.)

Joseph I. Fonseca, manager of the *Examiner* press said Dady gave him orders, to print, 150 copies of the information (shown him) on the 24th March last. It took witness about a month to print the document. Dady paid Rs. 100 for the work. Another informati was also printed by witness, for which Durant gave an order for 50 copies. Dady came with Durant.

Cross-examined by Durant. You came, to the printing office four times in all. On the first occasion, you handed the copy; on the second you came for proofs: on the third you paid the bill, and on the fourth you came for the copy.

Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Captain, in answer to Mr. Macpherson, said he represented Dady and Batliwalla in this case. This report (shown him) correctly represented an application he made at the Police Court. He was not sure whether he used the word "agents". He said he made the application in connection with criminal proceedings to be taken by his client, Dady, against the directors of the Oriental Mills. At that time witness did not know what criminal proceedings they were. He now knew that. He made the application on Dady's instructioins. The information was proposed to be filed by Dady. Witness now knew that the longer information was propsed to be filed by Dady. Witness could not tell what bearing the proceedings of 1890 could possibly have on the proceedings of 1898.

Cross-examined by Durant: You have not been my client.

Was Dady a shareholder at the time?

Witness asked his lordship if he was bound to disclose information he got from his client.

Mr. Macpherson: There is no privilege in a criminal case.

His lordship said it was no confidential information witness was asked to disclose. It could have been obtained from the list of shareholders.

Witness then said that Dady was not a shareholder at the time he came to witness.

Sorabjee Batliwalla has been your client for some time?—Yes. I am his solicitor.

His lordship: If Batliwalla has been his client, Mr. Manockjee has been Batliwalla's solicitor! (Laughter.) You are only wasting time.

Are you acquainted with his style of diction.?

His lordship: Do you understand the question?

Witness; Slightly.

Re-examined: Merwanjee, the solicitor, was moved in 1890 by Mehta. Merwanjee is alive. I think he acts with Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. for some of the accused.

In answer to Mr. Macpherson, Durant said he did not want to cross-examine Hormusji Cowasji Daroowalla, Byramji, Bapooji Luskari, or Faredoon. He wanted to cross-examine Lalley and Fernandes.

Arthur Fernandes was tendered for cross-examination, because Mr. Macpherson said he was said to be the moving spirit in the case; and he did not want it to be remarked afterwards that he had been kept back.

His lordship said Mr. Macpherson could tender the witness.

Mr. Macpherson on second thoughts, said he withdrew the tender.

Durant asked that Arthur Fernandes should be called.

His lordship remarked that Durant, who intended to call witnesses, could include Fernandes among them if he chose.

Mr. Macpherson said that was the case for the prosecution.

Durant asked for a short postponment.

His lordship said he would certainly not grant any further delay. Here they had been with the case since the 21st ult., and Durant had wasted time by interruptions and absolutely irrelevant questions.

Mr. Macpherson read Durant's statement before the magistrate.

His lordship said that, on Monday morning, he would ask Durant a few questions in explanation before he (Durant) addressed the jury in defence.

The court adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

THE REMAINS OF AGA HASHAM SHAH AND HIS SISTER.

THE remains of Aga Hasham Shah, Nephew of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan who was murdered at Poona on the 15th August last by his servant Jiva Jooma; and of Bibi Mulck Sultan, the deceased's sister, who died about eighteen month, ago, were brought down to Bombay from Poona yesterday afternoon by a special train and conveyed to Hasanabad at Mount Road, Mazagon. Early yesterday morning a telegram was received by Mukbee Laduk Haji, the manager to Aga Khan, informing him that the Special conveying the remains, would start at 10-30 a. m. and would reach the Byculla station at 2-30 p.m., and requesting him to stop all business in Bombay and send criers about the town. Accordingly the whole of the Khoja community in Bombay closed their business places, and long before the arrival of the Special, an immense concourse of Khojas and Mahomedans, numbering about five thousand, had assembled at the Byculla Station. The compound of the station, and a part of the Parel Road, were packed by a vast multitude. The police arrangements at the station and along the route, made under Superintendent Nolan, were perfect. The Special, which was about a quarter of an hour behind time, steamed into the Byculla station at a quarter to 3 o'clock. As a symbol of mourning, a number of black flags were hoisted over the train. The coffins, containing the remains, were brought out of a first class carriage attached to the train and placed in biers. Amongst those present on the platform were, Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Shah Kookh Shah, Aga Faruk Shah, Aga Mustafa Khan, Mr. Aun Ali, Mulla Mirza Mahomed Takey, the Persian High Priest; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali, Aga Sahib Kavon, Mr. Kamadia Esmail, Mokhee Dadnk Haji, and other.

After the remains were properly placed in the biers, which were covered with richly embroidered cloth they were taken out of the station. A procession was, then formed, headed by fifty-one boys carrying trays containing fruits and sweets on their heads, and folfowed by an equal number of men carrying green flags and *punjas* (emblems of religion), and reciting *Kalmas*. Then came five fully caparisoned horses, with arms reversed. This was followed by the two biers; the vast assemblage of people forming the rear of the procession. As the procession came out on the Panel Road, it presented a most imposing spectacle. Passing along the Victoria Road, the procession emerged into the Mamei Road, Mazagon, and finally entered the extensive compound of Hasanabad. At Hassanabad the scene was most touching. About three thousand Khoja women and children had assembled in the compound besides a large number of ladies belonging to Aga khan's family, who were seated on the gallery of the building. As the procession approached Hasanabad, the women and children began moaning and crying; but when the biers were conveyed into the compound, the sound of the mourners became louder and hundreds of women began to beat their breasts. The remains were carried into the mausoleum, and after the usual prayers were offerred, the procession began to disperse.

The remains are intended to be conveyed to Kerbella, for interment there; but owing to the prohibition of the International Medical Conference held at Venice, they could not be despatched there. It has there fore been decided to keep the remains in the mausoleum at present.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING 1898.

BOWLS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the draw in the Bowls Handicap:—

		Handicp	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Final Round
1	R S Thompson	4	Bye			
2	D Miller	3				
3	G W Gilchrist	Scratch				
4	W N Shilstone	2				
5	T Davis	2				
6	W E Young	6				
7	M F Reid	5				
8	J M Heyn	5				
9	L Stansfield	3				
10	F W Hanson	Scratch				
11	E F Nicholson	4				
12	C E Nixon	Scratch				
13	P F Fischer	5				
14	D MacDonald	Scratch	Bye			

Game 21—Four bowls to be used by each player

The first Round must be played off by Thursday, 6th Oct.

The second Round must be played off by Monday, 10th Oct

The third Round must be played off by Thursday, 13th Oct

The final Round will be played off on the afternoon of Saturday, 15th Oct.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

OWING to the inability of the 14th Bombay Infantry to arrive in Bombay before Tuesday, the matches have been changed as follows:—

Poona Volunteers Royal Irish Rifles	4 p.m. Monday.
Cathedral High School 21st Bombay Infantry	5 p.m. Monday.
Shropshire A. 14th Bombay Infantry	4 p m. Tuesday

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE remainder of the Spanish squadron in the West Indies, consisting of three gunboats and a torpedo-boat destroyer, sailed on Sept. 15 from San Juan, Puerto Rico, for Spain.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa may sail next week for Manila.

An insurgent congress was opened yesterday at Malolos in the Philippines. Aguinaldo delivered a message, first in Tagalo and afterwards in Spanish, congratulating the delegates on the complete conquest of the territory. He appealed to the delegates to follow the example of Great Britain, America, and France in preparing a Constitution, and promulgating laws to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the Philippine people. The only point (says a "Times" telegram) on which there appears to be unanimity is the determination to free the islands from Spanish rule.

JOHN COMPANY'S EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

TAKEN FROM BENGAL ARMY ORDERS.

THE Company's European regiments were not, by any manner of means, composed solely of British-born subjects but, as the name implies, were largely constituted of French, German, Dutch, Danish and Swiss mercenaries. It was not an unusual thing, after the capture of a number of prisoners of war, for service to be offered to all such foreigners in the French or Dutch companies as might be willing to join our colours. It is a curious fact that almost the very first troop of European cavalry we possessed in India were deserters from the French army, for of 300 Hussars raised by Lally in 1758, almost the entire number had come over to us before the end of 1760. As a rule foreigners serving in regiments with British soldiers were formed into separate companies, but were at times embodied into separate corps; thus the "Foreign Rangers who behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the unsuccessful attack on Ramnagar, in May, 1781, were chiefly French with a mixture of Germans; the "Commander-in-Chief's Chasseurs" were entirely French. All this mixture of races could not but have had a bad effect on discipline, especially when we consider that it was not an unusual method of augmenting regiments to offer bounties to all such foreigners as might happen to be in Calcutta at the time, thus drawing into the ranks a number of seamen of all nationalities. In an order, May 7th, 1787, Lord Cornwallis srongly condemned the enlistment of foreigners, but it was not till 1829 that the bounty of Rs. 64 paid to foreign recruits was finally abolished. Regiments constituted as mentioned above must have been difficult to manage; and though the system of enforcing discipline was, to mordern ideas, exceptionally severe, it probably was not too much so for the stamp of soldiery which had to be dealt with.

Desertion was a common offence, and was most severely, if not cruelly, punished. On 1st March, 1775, a general court-martial was held on a number of deserters who were awarded sentences as follows:—Fifteen men to receive corporal punishment ranging from 500 to 2,000 lashes, the minimum was the award to a private, named Thomas Bradshaw, who was left off thus lightly as it was stated that he was a poor blackboy totally ignorant of the heinous nature of his offence. The two ringleaders were sentenced to be shot to death, but on 15th of April the following order was issued:—

Ordered that the sentence of death on the two soldiers, William Dibden and Matthew Stevens, be carried into execution only against one of them, that they both be led to the place of execution without any intimation of pardon, and that after being both prepared for death they may be allowed to cast lots upon the drum-head by throwing of dice, and that upon whom the favourable lot falls be remanded back to his quarters and the punishment remitted, but that the other be executed on the spot on Saturday morning this fifteenth instant between the hours of six and twelve according to the warrant issued for that purpose.

The above was succeeded by an after order as follows:—The Governor-General and Council having been pleased to remit the sentence of death passed on William Dibden, private of the 1st Regiment by the general court-martial, he is ordered to return to duty in his corps.

Sometimes corporal punishment was made public and ignominious, thus in 1777 a private was sentenced to "1,500 lashes at the public places in front of the old fort upon his bare back in the usual manner, with a halter about his neck and confined until an opportunity may offer of sending him out of the country." This form of punishment appears to have been abolished for the crime of desertion about 1830, there being no recorded instance of its infliction after that year, its place being taken by transportation to New South Wales, by imprisonment and by branding with the letter "D." Branding was performed by tattooing a "D" half an inch long two inches below the left armpit. The lash, however, was administered for various other crimes still much later.

For some length of time drunkenness does not appear to have been considered a serious offence, in fact an Officer Commanding at Dinapore in 1787, seems to have asked Lord Cornwallis to remit certain sentences passed by a court-martial for this offence, and at the same time to censure the members of the court. Lord Cornwallis, in an order, dated 6th May, 1787, replied that he could not agree with the Officer Commanding at Dinapore that the sentences were aught but regular and proper, and that he could pass no censure on the members of the Court. It is easy to understand why the Officer Commanding at Dinapore should have been an advocate for leniency, and why drunkenness was not considered a serious crime, for among many of the perquisites of the field officers of the army was a share of a "Bazaar Fund," which was distributed solely among the officers commanding stations, and which Lord Cornwallis remarked, existed by connivance rather than by the authority of Government, and leads to abuse of power or rather to temptations to abuse of power. On the distribution of profits from this fund the share of individual officers was simply magnificent, thus for the months of August, September and October, 1787, seven colonels, who had been steadily in command of stations for the above months, received Rs. 7,178 each, while one received Rs. 4,785, one Rs. 2,392, and three Rs. 797 each; under such circumstances it is no wonder that drunkness was winked at. A change of opinion, however, gradually took place; thus in an order, dated 13th May, 1819, non drinkers were permitted to draw, in lieu of their rum ration, an allowance of ten pies per ration, and later in 1822 the Court of Directors began to take serious notice of the crime as will be seen from the following extract of a letter, dated 22nd May, of that year:—

42.—So dreadful are the effects produced upon the European constitution in India by indulgence in spirituous liquors, so extensive are its ravages on the lives of the soldiery, and so numerous are the crimes which result from it, that the punishment to be inflicted upon the individuals who promote the evil may justly be severe. To withdraw from such individuals our license to reside in India appears to be a measure calculated to deter them from pursuing the practice; we accordingly authorise you to send to England any European who shall hereafter be found guilty of this crime.

It is hardly possible that Tommy Atkins of the days under review had many opportunities of amusing himself. He was, however, addicted to playing Long Bowls which was nevertheless a forbidden pastime in accordance with an order, dated 11th February, 1775, which ran as follows:—The game of Long Bowls is positively forbidden to be played by soldiers on pain of being put in the main guard and tried by garrison court-martial. Cricket and fives were, however, permitted, though an order, dated 7th March of the same year, forbade these games being played between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. till the 1st November following, owing to the weather being now dangerously hot for violent exercise. Commissions from the ranks appear to have been first given in 1779, when five sergeants were promoted Brevet Ensigns in the Militia (native or half caste irregulars), but it was expressly stated by the Board of Directors that there would be a bar against their ever rising any higher. In 1782 an application was made to have the bar removed, but it was not till two years later that this concession was granted. It must have been much to the credit of a private for him to attain a commission, when we consider his surroundings. Perhaps, the most remarkable instance of rising from the ranks in any army was that of Bernadotte, Marshal of France, and afterwards King of Sweden, who was at one time a Sergeant in the French East India Company and taken prisoner by us at the battle of Cuddalore on 13th June, 1783, while serving in the above rank. Before leaving Tommy Atkins, it may be as well to point out that it is more than probable that the physique of our soldiery at the present day can campare favourably with the physique of the Company's troops as an published by Lord Cornwallis, on 17th November 1787, asking for rolls of men to be made out showing the number under the following heights shows:—5ft. in, 5ft 3in., 5ft. 2in, 5ft. 1 in., and 5ft., is sufficient evidence of the fact that at least a large proportion of the army was under the above heights. Whether it possible for the Governor-General to create a marked difference before his wars with Tippoo Sahib took place, it is impossible to state but it is significant that Tippoo Sahib was wont to declare that if he had a body of European troops he would carry them to battle in palanquins and slip them at the proper moment like cheetas at their prey—*C. and M. Gazette.*

FEARFUL HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

A FEARFUL hurricane, accompanied by a tidal wave and a tremendous rainfall visited a large part of the West Indies on Sunday. The telegraph-cables were broken, and such other damage done to means of communication that it was only yesterday that news of the catastrophe reached this country. The islands where the devastation was greatest were St. Vincent, Barbados, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia.

From Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, it is reported that three hundred persons perished. The town was totally destroyed, and twenty thousand of the inhabitants rendered homeless. Thousands of people had to be fed at the public expense, but many were starving. The dead have been buried in trenches. At St. Lucia twelve persons are known to have been killed, while at Guadaloupe nineteen lives were lost, H.M.S. Alert steamed out of Barbados, but many merchant vessels were wrecked.

Official telegrams despatched to Mr. Chamberlain by the Governors of the Windward Islands and Barbados report that the best practicable arrangements have been made to meet the distress, but that heavy expenditure and financial assistance will be required.

MR. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, who is to be associated with General Egerton in the settlement of the Khyber is still in Simla. He will return to Peshawar with f[illegible] instructions from the Government of India when the Viceroy's Council have passed their orders on the questions still at issue.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 2nd BHOIWADA STREET, BHULESHWAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October 1898, at 4 in the afternoon Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Maneckial Narotumdas, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with the hereditaments, premises, and building standing thereon situate at Bombay outside the Fort, in the Bhuleshwar locality in the Registration District of Bombay in the middle, that is to say the second Bhoiwada Street in the C ward (bearing) ward No. 5333, Street Nos. 33, 35, 37 known by the name of Hurgovandas Kuberdas, and Narotumdas Kuberdas, Kuber Nathoo's house, and bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Girdhurlal Shivnarayan, and on or towards the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Maneckial Narotamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha, Solicitors, at Nos. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October 1898. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

There was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 60,000, on Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent., to 110 1-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 102 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25-30 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2; also 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 1-2. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 28 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 61 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower, at 4 84 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £20,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay.

Again to-day an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made of Rs. 1,20,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 3-15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols were to-day unchanged from yesterday's level of 110 1-8. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2, Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2 and Rupee Securities at £ 62 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver further declined 1-16d, to 28 3-16d per oz; while in New York there was no change in the price of the metal, 61 1-8 cents per oz being still quoted. nor in-demand Exchange on London, which remained at 4·84 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s per 416 lbs. October and November shipment to Havre, bussiness done via the Canal, in a steady market; Linseed, at 37 3-4s per 416 lbs. October and November shipment to Havre, business done via the Canal, market quiet; and White Karachi wheat, at 28 1-2s, October and November shipment, to Hull, sellers via the canal, with 28s for Red Karachi, same shipment to the same port, and same sellers. To-day quotations were given at 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone; 37s. per 416 lbs. for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; 28 1-4s. for White Karachi Wheat, October- November shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and 27 3-4s. for Red, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the canal.

The Liverpool cotton market closed easier last evening, Surats dull, Arrival steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were unchanged in price; East Indians were 18-32d. lower for Bengal descriptions; and American arrivals declined to the same extent 2 31-32d. per lbs. being quoted for September-October delivery and 2 61-64d. for January-February. The Manchester market closed steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-16d. lower to-day in the Liverpool Market, at 3 1-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were quoted at 2 31-32d. for October, and 2 61-64d. for February-March delivery. The day's Sales amounted to 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports to 5,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats easier, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market continued steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 65,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to Consumers 2,000 bales, at 58,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales (!). The total Stock decreased by 32,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 635,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher yesterday, at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; December Futures declined 1 point, to 5·28 cents, and March 2 points, to 5·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Upland Cotton to-day lost the advance of 1-16 cent, being quoted in New York at 5 3-8 cents per lb. again; for January Futures 5·28 cents was the quotation, and for April, 5·42 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 47,000. bales The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 980,000 bales, compared with 560,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The local market for this staple has been dull in tone to-day, with a small business passing. The mills bought but 400 bales, and exporters purchases also amounted to the same quantity.

Wheat has been a dull market, with prices unchanged as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent	4	6	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	4	1	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	4	0	„
Red Delhi	3	12	6	„
Hard Yellow	4	14	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	3	12	0	„

Seed.—A small business has been done, in a dull market. Quotations are as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Linseed	6	3	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	6	2	0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	6	0	0	„
Do. Red do.	5	8	6	„

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,032	bales.
Wheat	556	cwts.
Linseed	8,132	„
Rapeseed	2,708	„
Gingellyseed	1,514	„
Poppyseed	595	„
Castorseed	946	„
Rice	3,705	„

Freights are quiet but steady. Business was done at 18s. 9d. per ton for Antwerp; and sellers now hold out for 19s.

Exchange opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale all round, the enquiry for Bank Paper, ready and forward, being very limited, and the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Francs	1·69 3-4	„

Government Paper is quiet at 94 11-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Account, with 84 1-2 for Threes.

Shares.—There has been but little movement in prices, as shown by our revised list.

P-D. RAILWAY.

—Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	[illegible]	...	3
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	325
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	...	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ....Rs. 95
Ditto to date .... „ 356

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,63,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ....Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date .... „ 87,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GAUSSEN—Sept 3, at Field-Burcote House, Towcester, wif of James R Gaussen, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOOKER—WIESE—Sep 10, at St Margaret's, Westminister, Ayerst Henham Hooker, F I C, F C S, of the Egyptian Civil Service, to Anna Sophie, eldest daughter of the late Ludwig Wiese, formerly of Hongkong, and of Mrs Wiese, 4, Whitehall-court, S W.

PRIDEAUX—ROTHWELL—Sept 5, at St Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Philip Edward, Lieut West India Regt, son of Col W F Prideaux, C S I, late Indian Staff Corps, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Burrows Henry Rothwell of Detroit, Michigan, U S A

SELBY—VIDAL—Sept 13, at St Bartholomew's Sydenham, Henry Oliphant Seley, Colonel R E, to Winifred Francis, younger daughter of George William Vidal, late I C S, of Torrington, Sydenham.

DEATHS.

BAKER—September 11, at The Manor House; Hampton, Frances Anne, widow of the Rev Henry Baker, Junr, of the C M S, Kottayam, S India, aged 79.

BEAZLEY—September 14, at Bear Hill, Wargrave, John Lawrence Beazley, late of Nackachari Assam, aged 51.

FLETCHER—September 10, at Lancrigg, Grasmere, Westmorland, G C Fletcher, late Bengal C S, aged 78.

GREEN—June 30, in New Zealand, Mary Lydia, widow of William Abbott Green, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, aged 77.

INKSON—September 9, at Acton, Surgeon Major General James Inkson, M D, A M S, (retired), aged 62.

JACOB—September 8, at 74, South hill park, Hampstead, N W, Elizabeth Jacob, widow of Captain William Stephen Jacob, H E I C S, Astronomer Royal, Madras, aged 78.

MADDOCK—September 12, at Kilbury, Emily Anne, widow of Sir Herbert Maddock, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and President of the Council of India, aged 62.

OLIPHANT—September 11, at Saintfoins, Little Shelford, Cambridge, William Stirling Oliphant, of 3, Talbot square, Hyde park, Major General late R E, Bengal, aged 69.

TRAILL—September 5, at Holland House, North Ronaldshay, Orkney, John Traill, of Woodwick, late P W D India, aged 46.

WORDSWORTH—September 9 at Palazzo Marciano Naples Mary Emma wife of William Wordsworth C I E LL D late Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHALMERS—September 14, at Lahore, after 6 months' illness, Julia Rosimond, widow of the late Robert Fleming Chalmers Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and, not to any individual member of the staff.

H. R. M.—You do not give us your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898.

The public, who are eagerly awaiting the publication of Prince Bismarck's Memoirs for revelations as to the methods by which the Iron Chancellor succeeded, the obstacles which he overcame and the manner of his fall, will have their curiosity stimulated rather then assuaged by the publication of "Bismarck: Some Pages from his Secret History, being a Diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch, during twenty-five years' Official and Private Intercourse." The work appears in English dress in three volumes published by Macmillan. Dr. Busch was the great Minister's confidant and amanuensis. His position was virtually that of a Councillor of the Foreign Office having direct relations with the Minister; but he never possessed that titular rank, and always felt that he was the servant of the Minister rather then of the State. His duties began in 1870, some months before the outbreak of the war with France. He entered in his Diary, within the hour, every communication made to him by Bismarck, who seems to have been aware of this habit, often saying that "little Busch would one day tell the world a good deal about me." The faithful doctor also copied into his Diary passages from confidential State documents, which but for that indescretion might have remained hidden in the State archives for the next hundred years. There is no doubt whatever that the Diary is an accurate and painstaking record of the opinions, moods methods and designs of the world-compelling Statesman, set forth in his own words without any attempt at Bowdlerisation. Nothing has been eliminated through craven fear of giving offence, even to the highest, or through the weak sentimentalism that might prompt a weakling to avoid giving pain to the unfortunate. Bismarck himself stands before us in his habit as he lived. No attempt is made to drape his colossal figure in classic garb; we see him in his rude strength; the hardness of the muscles which overthrew every antagonist, is not softened by any attempt to represent him as a flawless Apollo. An English reviewer is somewhat shocked by the candour of the Diarist, averring that "There is something that seems to lower one's self-esteem in this exposure, none the less shocking from being unpremitated, of the seamy side of a great genius whose splendour so long dazzled our eyes." The eyes that were dazzled so long were not very observant or paticularly keen. We did not require Dr. Busch's revelations to know that the outbreak of the French war was as much Bismarck's work as the Treaty of Frankfort and that it was to his unscrupulous diplomacy that the world owes the enormous armaments which have weighed down the Nations for the last quarter of a century. Nevertheless it is a gain to history to have the truth set out for us in these volumes in the very words of Bismarck himself. There can no longer be any controversy as to the real origin of that Peace which keeps 16,000,000 of soldiers, armed with the most murderous weapons science can provide and money can buy, ready to fly at each other's throats when the signal is given by some other Bismarck, possibly the next time by a Russian or a French, or, who knows? some "Semitic adventurer" having the ear of an unsuspecting monarch.

Dr. Busch's first duties were connected with the Chancellor's famous Press bureau, which pulled the strings of "public opinion" not only in Germany, but in other European States. He was employed to prepare the public mind for the intended campaign against France by showing that the latter Power was threatening the peace of Europe, and the security of peaceful, industrial Germany, which had been noislessly armed to the teeth. The admirable success with which this preparatory work was acomplished justifies the pride with which the diarist sets ferth his own leading share in it. We also learn that his brother Lothar's secret mission to Madrid, kept alive the candiditure of the Hohenlzollern Prince for the throne of Spain, though General Prim desired to allow it to drop, Prince Leopold himself was unwilling to accept the crown, and while the King held himself aloof from the project. Bismark kept the intrigue going, knowing well that it alarmed and irritated the Government of Napoleon III. and created a certain uneasiness throughout Europe. That he carefully attributed to the arrogance of France which would not allow Spain to choose her own ruler, and pretended to impose her will upon the rest of Europe. It has been assiduously asserted that Bismarck was opposed to the annexation of Metz and Lorraine, and that he only yielded his better judgment, in deference to the opinion of Von Moltke and the other Generals that its possession would be equal to another 100,000 men in the next war. The Diary shows that within twenty days of the declaration of war Busch was instructed by Bismarck to organise an active campaign in the German press for the "restitution" of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. At the same time a communication was made to Prince Gortschakoff that those two provinces would be acquired by Germany at the peace. In January Gortschakoff recommended that instead of annexing Metz and part of Lorriane Prussia should take Luxemburg. Bismarck replied that Metz and its surroundings were indispensable. The *quid pro quo* for Russian acquiescence had been given on the 1st September. Germany promising her support when Russia tore up the Black Sea clause, of the Treaty of Paris. Russia took no step in the matter for two months. On September 30 she announced her resolve to be no longer bound by the clauses forbidding her to have a fleet in the Black Sea and to re-arm Sebastopol. Mr. Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, was informed by Bismarck that the action of Russia in the matter took him wholly by surprise! While the war was in progress Bismarck was impatient at the reluctance of Head Quarters to employ drastic measures. He desired the immediate bombardment of Paris. He declared he wanted no prisoners, and threatened, thatofficers who made prisoners should be court-martialled. No quarter should be given. Towns and villages that did not, or could not, pay the contributions levied, should be shelled and burned so that the French should learn what war is. He complained angrily of the interference of the "Two Victorias," the Crown Princess and the Queen of England, in working on the King to postpone the bombardment, and of their "maudlin solicitude for the starving population" ridiculing the "thoroughly foolish scheme" for collecting large supplies from Belgium and England in the German lines to feed the Parisians when the city surrendered. He recommended flying columns for the provinces where a little hanging would do the people good. Truly a man of Bloodand Iron!

If Bismarck spoke disrespectfully of the "Two Victorias," he was as little reticent about the shortcomings of the Empress, wife of his "Most Gracious" the Emperor William I, whose faithful German servant it was his pride to be. He instructed Dr. Busch to write a series of articles denouncing the Empress Augusta, one of which, sarcastically headed "An Angel of Peace" was full of venomous insinuations and downright slander, tempered by vulgar abuse. The Crown Princess, the Emperor's daughter, with Queen Victoria, and "her cunning Semetic adviser—Lord Beconsfield—whom the London Press congratulated on having made a deep and lasting impression on the imperious Chancellor,—were all attacked They were denounced for the unpardonable crime of working for British interests in the German Court, and subordinating German policy to their own purposes. When the Emperor Frederick was dying, Bismarck caused Busch to denounce the Empress as "an Englishwoman, always a channel for English influence here, an instrument for the furtherance of English interests." He instructed his secretary to compile a historical compendium of the manner in which, for—overtwo hundred years, "England has at all times sought, and still seeks, to influence us for her own intereste, and often, against our own interests, to use us for promoting her own security and the extension of her power, lately through women, daughters and friends of Queen Victoria." Bismarck gave a word of caution to his scribe, telling him to remember the press laws, and diplomatize, "always emphasizing the fact that foreign influences are working against us." The instructions were so zealously carried out, that Bismarck inserted in another of the semi-official organs an expression of—"The indignation of the Chancellor at the notorious article in the *Grenzboten*, slandering the Empress." Dr. Busch had a few weeks later the satisfaction of giving expression to his relief at the death of the Emperor Frederick "delivering us from this incubus." The succession of the Emperor William II. who was held to be "a disciple and admirer of the Chief was a subject of much gratulation." But, like Stafford, Bismarck before long had to recognise the wisdom of the saying—"Put not your faith in Princes!" The day came when he told Busch that his hours as Chancellor were numbered. Buschsaid it was utterly impossible! "Impossible!" said Bismarck; "It is a fact. Things have gone more rapidly than I imagined they would. I thought he would be grateful if I remained a few years; but I find on the contrary he is simply longing with his whole heart to get rid of me, in order that he may govern alone—with his own genius—and cover himself with glory. He only wants docile tools. But I cannot bend the knee or crouch under the table like a dog. . . My retirement is certain. I cannot tack on as a tail to my career the failures of a bitrary and inexperienced self-conceit, for which I would be responsible." Elsewhere occurs the regret that "the hereditary principle gives the most serious decisions into the hands of conceited mediocrity! "The Iron Chancellor had to depend on the zeal and skill of Dr. Busch to smuggle his private papers from the Palace, already swarming with spies, lest they should be seized as State property by order of the Conceited Mediocrity in question.

Mysore is rejoicing on the calmer frame of mind of its people in regard to plague measures. It was only the other day that we heard of angry mobs resenting any attempt at interference and the necessity of calling the military in Bangalore for the purpose of maintaining order. A local correspondent tall us that within a month of the detection of the first case of plague the authorities have succeeded in inducing plague patients and contacts belonging to such such conservative classes as Brahmins and Lingayets to move out into the general plague hospital and the contact camp. One of the persons in the general camp is a well to do *Sastri* occupying a high position in native society, and another is a Puranic *Acharri* belonging to the priestly class. Similarly among Lingayets a priest and his belongings have been segregated without much fuss or complaint. The State authorities condemned home segregation and caste hospitals in the heart of the city, trusting more to health camps in the open ground and to inoculation as preventives of plague. There were manifestations of repugnance on the part of the people to the Government health camps, but this unwillingness has been overcome, and not only has a large health camp at Mavhalli been occupied by families from the infected locality but applications are pouring in from representatives of the different communities for sites and for permission to make health camps of their own on the high lying maidans around Bangalore. Beyond this, prompt measures are being taken for the improvement of the city. Congested districts are being opened out and drainage works are being carried on. Then, too, the people have taken kindly to preventive inoculation, the only drawback being that Professor Haffkine is unable to supply the wants of all.

Important progress is being made in connection with the re-arming of the four batteries of heavy artillery in India, the Campbelpore battery being taken in hand this year while the batteries at Jhansi, Secunderabad, and Mooltan should be done next year. The new guns are 5·4 inch with howitzers throwing sixty-four pound shells laden with high explosives. These are even more powerful than the fifty-pound Lyddite shells which were used with such terrible effect in the attack of Omdurman, where one of them smashed in the Mahdi's tomb. The Omdurman fight was probably the first occasion on which high explosives of the kind have been used in savage warfare and it is easy to imagine the consternation they must have produced. There is every reason to believe that the sixty-four pound shell will be even more effectual and its adoption in the Indian Army is a matter of no little importance.

The Archæological Survey Department has just issued, through the Government Central Press, a monograph on Buddha Sakyamuni's birthplace in the Nepalese Tarai, from the pen of Dr. Führer. Its aim is to present at an early date to the student of Indian early history and of Buddhism the results of the important and interesting discoveries made in the Nepalese Tarai, north-east of the Basti district of the North-West Provinces, last cold weather. These discoveries are claimed to have yielded some valuable results—the determination of the position of the kingdom of the Sakyas, and that they were forest and hill Rajputs exiled from the more civilized districts. Their settlement in the Tarai and hill forests appears to have separated them from their brethren further south and west. Their isolation forced them to develop the entirely non-Aryan and non-Indian custom of endogamy as well as other habits not in accordance with those of their kindred. This is also held by Dr. Führer to explain the reason why intermarriages between them and other noble families of Northern India did not take place. It was not, says he, as their tradition teaches, their pride of blood but the stigma attaching to exiles who had departed from the customs of the race and were not even free from a strong admixture of non-Aryan blood. All the sacred Buddhist sites in the western portion of the Nepalese Tarai have been satisfactorily identified, but the work of the Survey was not yet complete when this admirable and well illustrated monograph was sent to press.

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Bengal, were Sir Salter Pyne, Agent to the Amir of Cabul; Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Leigh, C.I.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'Malley; Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Hewat, R. A.; Captain Gordon, Assistant Political Agent at Chitral; Mr. A. F. Lushington, I.C.S.; and others.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe Saturday by the mail steamer Clyde, were Colonel Babington, officiating in command of the Sirhind District; Mr. J. F. Barnes; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kellie and others. Mrs. S. J. Tellery and Mr. Framji R. Vicaji, barrister-at-law, and his son, were also passengers by the Austrian Lloyd steamship Imperatrix, which left the harbour the same day for Europe.

After a hearing extending over ten days, commencing from the 21st Oct., the case for the prosecution against Clive Durant closed at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday last. Among the witnesses called that day were Cowasjee Pallonjee, clerk to Mr. Pavri vakil, Mr. Bhagwantrao Sadashive, Jailor of the Common Jail, Mr. Fernandes, manager of the *Examiner* Press, and Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Captain, solicitor. Durant caused some surprise in court by stating, in answer to Mr. Justice Candy, that he had summoned twenty-three witnesses in his defence, and that he intended to call them all.

The German East Africa Line s.s. Safari, (Captain P. Zemlin) sailed from Bombay on Saturday evening last with one hundred and seventy men, rank and file, of the British Central Africa Contingent, two hospital assistants and eighteen followers, under the command of Lieutenant C. Godfrey, for Mombasa, en route to Chinde, to relieve the party now under Colonel Manning. The above troops are all Sikhs selected from different regiments. During their brief stay in Bombay they were located in the lines of the 25th Bombay Rifles, whence they marched about 2 p.m. to the Prince's Dock, where the steamer was lying. They were medically examined prior to their embarkation. Special arrangements had been made for their accommodation. They are expected to reach their destination in twenty-one days after landing at Mombasa. The party under Colonel Manning, on being relieved by the above troops, will return to India.

We learn from a telegram, dated Hongkong, September 30, that during the preceding week the sales of Bombay yarns amounted to 5,500 bales, exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 147 per 100 dollars. At Shanghai the number of bales sold were 5,600, exchange being quoted at Rs. 203 per 100 taels. New Malwa opium was quoted at 730 dollars per chest, old at 760, and very old at 780, and at Shanghai new Malwa opium was valued at 530 taels, old at 570 to 600, and very old at 635.

Her Majesty's steamer Lapwing, Lieutenant-Commander G. S. O. Carr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 28th ultimo.

Sir Charles Nairne's illness is due to an attack of malarial fever which is rather prevalent just now in Simla.

Lieutenant A. Gabbett, 17th Madras Infantry joins the Burma Military Police as an Assistant Commandant.

Colonel Gilchrist, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed a Colonel on the Staff, Madras Command, vice Colonel Warner, deceased.

Lieutenant Ready, Welsh Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling of the Khyber Brigade, vice Lieutenant Cobb, East Yorkshire, who rejoins his regiment.

Colonel George Richardson, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-Genesal, Peshawar District, is likely to command a division at the cavalry manœuvres next January. The other division will go to Colonel Babington if he returns in time from leave home.

Consequently on the abolition of the post of Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, Major G. J. Younghusband has reverted to his substantive appointment of D. A. A. G, Sirhind District, but proceeds at once on leave to the Philippine Islands.

The necessary arrangements are now being made for the march of the Buffs from Malakand to Nowshera, where they will entrain for Kamptee. The regiment has gone through two campains since February 1895 and has most worthily upheld its high reputation.

The latest news from the Khyber is that Tor Kusraghi, on learning the decision of the Afridi "jirgah" regarding the restoration of rifles by the Zakka Khel, has gone to Kabul. This man is only a small Khusrogi Malik.

General Jennings, Lucknow, will officiate in command of the Bengal forces with the local rank of Lieutenant-General between the departure of Sir Baker Russell and the arrival of General Luck. Brigadier-General Woodehouse will act for General Jennings.

There is now only one patient under treatment in the plague infected area in the Punjab, and it is hoped that within ten days or so the patient will be discharged. when the province will be declared free of plague. The patient is suffering from the sequelæ of the disease, which may or may not be infective, and so extraordinary precautions as to segregation until cure is certain, are being taken.

Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, R. E., Lance-Naick Habib Khan, Sapper Sheikh Abdul Samand, and Sapper Kalan Khan, of No. 6 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, have been recommended for the Albert Medal of the 2nd class; for their gallantry in saving the life of Sepoy Karim Dad, 27th Bengal Infantry, and in endeavouring to save the lives of three native officers and men of that corps who were overwhelmed in an avalanche near the summit of the Lowarai Pass on the 16th May last.

It is now, we hear, definitely decided to summon the jirgahs of all the Khyber Afridis to the head-quarters of the Political Officer, with the object of communicating the final decision of Government on all matters relating to the Khyber country. The principal points will be—(1) the future friendly relations which the Government are willing to resume at once; (2) the payment of tribal allowances; and (3) the management of the pass. It is expected that the jirgahs will come in by the 15th or 20th October.

On Friday last, the 8th Madras Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore, held their annual sports in commemoration of the 95th anniversary of the Battle of Assaye, in which the regiment took a distinguished part, losing 4 British officers and 174 in the native ranks killed and wounded, out of 9 British officers and 764 natives. The events in the sports programme were most keenly contested in the presence of the elite of Barrackpore, and an enormous crowd of natives. The officers were "At Home" to their friends on the maidan.

At the suggestion of Captain Godfrey, the assistant Resident in Kashmir, the brick kilns on the river banks opposite the European quarters in Srinagar, have been closed. These kilns were filling Munshibagh and Rammunshibagh with smoke, specially after dusk, and besides being insanitary, were slowly disintegrating the river bund, and thereby making a large area of cultivated land liable to flood. In the Srinagar city there are also potters' kilns, which are constantly burning and giving out offensive smoke, and the Municipality also might have this insanitary nuisance removed.

The Madras October Race meeting commences next week, and unless it is going to be a purely local affair, which is very likely, it would be as well for the Municipality to keep a careful watch on the syces, &c., of the stables hailling from Bangalore and other racing centres, who may have passed through plague infected tracts to reach Madras. There will be no necessity to abandon the races if a proper surveillance is maintained. It will be remembered, however, that the two or three isolated cases of plague which occurred in Madras about this time last year, were caused by a syce belonging to a local stable introducing the disease from Poona.

The Government of India in a recent review of Forest Administration in Madras remarks, that it doubts the wisdom of permitting the compounding of serious cases, such as those reported from Vizagaptam, in which in one case so large a sum of Rs. 500 was taken as compensation from one man. It thinks that it might be well to fix a maximum sum to be taken as compensation from any one person, cases in which greater sums are involved being left more properly for trial before the Courts. It adds:—"The lawless violence which has occurred in Cuddapah is noticed with regret, and the preventive measures which are, it is understood, being adopted, appear to be justified."

The Madras Municipality notifies, that no exemption from visiting in person plague passport offices can be granted to anybody, unless there is some very good reason, such as illness. Mere inconvenience and loss of time will not suffice This is reasonable enough, but the notification goes on to say that "no notice will be taken in future of letters requesting exemption. Applications must always be made in person." This is absurd. For a sick man or a sick woman to go in person to request exemption, might easily lead to the dissemination of disease, small-pox, measles, cholera, &c., and would in all probability lead effectually to the permanent exemption of the applicant by a summary removal to another and a better world, where neither plague, passports nor Municipalities exist.

To mark their loyalty to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Princes and Chiefs of Kattyawar subscribed amongst themselves for a life-size marble statue of her Majesty, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The statue, which is said to be a most beautiful and perfect production of art, has cost several thousand rupees, and is expected to arrive in India in a fortnight's time. It is proposed to request His Excellency Lord Sandhurst to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue next cold weather in the presence of the Princes and Chiefs of Kattyawar. A committee consisting of Messrs. Samaldass Chhagunlal, Bhoopatrai Trikamji and Harilal Savailal, has been appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the statue being unveiled by H. E. the Governor.

A very sad story is told in a Madras contempory of a poor Hindu woman from up-country whose child was attacked with cholera, while a temporary halt was being made at the Triplicane temple. Driven from here, the mother and child made their way to Royapooram, where similar inhospitable treatment was accorded them. A move was then made to the Cassemode, but the unreasoning fear of the cholera demon that prevails prevented their finding a refuge, and the poor mother decided to return to Triplicane. On the way, the child died and the mother made an effort to bury the body on the Beach, near Cupids Bow. Luckily she was observed, and the matter was reported to the Police, who made suitable arrangements for interment in a regular burial ground. It seems almost incredible that this unfortunate couple should have been driven about in such an inhuman and shocking manner, in a densely populated city like Madras.

With regard to the two cases of suspected plague in Prosonno Kumar Tagore's Street, Calcutta, Mr. Greer, the Chairman of the Corporation, is of opinion, that these cases were true pneumonic plague, and in this view he has been supported by experts. Mr. Greer also considers that the disease had spread from this centre to Satragon Ghose's Lane, to Chausa, and to Barasol, where deaths have taken place from a similar type of the disease. In none of these cases did the parties give information to the authorities Complete arrangements are at hand for the disinfection of plague infected houses, and numerous hospitals are ready where patients may be treated and nursed by their own people in Ward and Caste Hospitals or by skilled attendants in public Municipal Hospitals. Neglect to report cases of plague, and to secure available help in keeping down and checking the spread of the disease, will remove the main safeguards of the public. People are criminal who by such neglect, endanger the saftey of the town in the face of an epidemic.

The figures of the recent census of Simla present some interesting points. A census taken in September, 1878, gave a population of 17,440 souls; twelve years later this rose to 24,179; and now, twenty years later, it stands at 34,501,—that is, the population during the "Season' has about doubled itself in two decades. These figures would seem to amply justify the appointment of the Simla Extension Committee, even if the anticipation that a railway to Simla will have a still further effect on the population is an exaggerated one. Since October 1889, the European community has increased in number from 3,398 to 4,126, or by 728; while, on the other hand, the native community has risen from 20,781 to 29,048, an increase of 8,267. It is difficult to form a deduction from these latter figures, but they seeem to indicate what many generally suppose to be the case, that the proportion of unemployed natives, who pay no taxes, but increase sanitary difficulties. and consume a great deal of water, is on the increase. This is a point which may well bear investigation in connection with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hewitt's Committee. As regards Europeans, it is found that the male population stood at 1,833 in 1889. Now it is 1,907 an increase of only 74 while members of the other sex increased from 1,565 to 2,219, a difference of 654

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

A CHINESE REFUGEE UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Chinese refugee, Kang-yu-wei, the Emperor's late reforming adviser, has reached Hong Kong on board the steamer Ballaarat, which was escorted from Shanghai by H. M.'s Cruiser Bonaventure.

Two Chinese cruisers were sighted during the voyage, and the Bonaventure cleared for action.

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED IN PEKING.

A despatch from Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister in Peking, states that a Chinese mob attacked and stoned Mr. Mortimore, a member of the British Legation, whilst he was returning home accompanied by a lady.

The mob later on attacked some American Missionaries, and also assaulted the Chinese Secretary to the American Legation, breaking one of his ribs.

Sir Claude Macdonald has strongly protested to the Chinese authorities.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHINESE REFORMERS.

The Chinese Anglophile statesman, Chang-yen-Suan, who was knighted on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, has been banished to Kuldja for alleged complicity with Kang-yu-wei, the Emperor's late reforming adviser.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

OCT. 2.

A statement has been published in Shanghai that the Emperor of China committed suicide on the 21st September but it is really believed that he has been murdered.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

A LONG LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONGRATULATIONS OF HER MAJESTY.

General Grenfell's despatches, together with General Kitchener's on the recent operations in the Soudan, are gazetted.

General Grenfell pays warm tributes of praise for the conduct of the campaign, which, he says, was carried out with consummate ability by the Sirdar and his staff.

He mentions the charge of the 21st. Lancers as being worthy of the best traditions of the British Cavalry.

General Kitchener describes the victory of his troops, which has resulted in the submission of the whole of the country formerly ruled by Egypt.

The Sirdar says it was impossible for any commander to be more ably seconded by his staff, and he recommends Generals Hunter, Rundle and Gatacre, also Brigadiers Lyttelton and Wauchope, Colonels Maxwell, Macdonald, Lewis and Collinson, whose proved skill mark them for higher rank.

General Kitchener specially praises the steadiness of Colonel Macdonald's Egyptian Brigade, and also the services of Colonels Martin, Long, Broadwood and Major Tudway, and he warmly commends the Medical Railway, Transport Supply and Intelligence Branches and the excellent services of the Naval detachment, under Commander Keppel, and those of Major Stuart Wortley's Irregulars.

The Sirdar's despatch concludes by giving the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are noticed for good service, the list covering six columns.

An Army Order has been issued which conveys the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen to General Kitchener, and in which Lord Wolseley, Commander-in Chief, adds that he desires to record his high sense of the self-abnegation and assiduous labours of General Grenfell.

THE GARRISON OF FASHODA.

THE CAMERONS WITHDRAWN.

OCT. 1.

The Camerons leave Fashoda next Wednesday, returning northward.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN FORTHWITH.

The French Government has agreed to negotiate on the Fashoda question forthwith without awaiting Captain Marchand's report.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has arrived at Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan.

REPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

The Powers have accepted an invitation from Italy to hold a Congress to deliberate on measures for the repression of Anarchism.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CRETE.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, stationed at Alexandria, have been ordered to proceed to Crete.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

OCT. 2.

The Spanish American peace conference was opened in Paris yesterday.

The deliberations of the commissioners will be absolutely secret.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

OCT. 2.

The Democratic Conventions now assembled at New Jersey and Connecticut, besides the Convention at New York, have abandoned the silver policy.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The British revenue returns for the past quarter show a decrease of £369,000.

The Customs receipts declined by half a million.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S APPOINTMENT.

General Sir George White replaces Sir Evelyn Wood as Adjutant General on the 15th instant.

EXTENSION OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

The King of Barotseland has ceded his country to the Chartered Company, whose territory is thereby made conterminous with the Congo Free State and the German and Portuguese Colonies in Africa.

AMERICAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The United States Naval Estimates for the coming year amount to 47 million dollars, the largest sum recorded in America for this service.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT, 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE ARTILLERY DINNER AT SIMLA.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE ABSENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief was too unwell to attend the Royal Artillery Dinner last night, which was held, however, as a regimental function. General Tyler presided, and a number of Gunners and their wives were present. The President, speaking afterwards, regretted the absence of the Chief, of whose career as a Gunner he gave an interesting account. Congratulatory telegrams from England and elsewhere were then read; also a letter from the Chief, thanking his old regiment, and giving his reminiscences connected with it, including the story of how shafts came to be introduced into Indian Batteries in place of the pole, which is only now being restored, the fact being that Indian officers were so impressed with what they saw the Home Batteries accomplish in crossing rough ground with shafts, that they recommended the introduction of the same, though the English Gunners were at the very time recommending the adoption at home of the Indian system of pole draught for batteries for the very self-same reason.

SIMLA AUTUMN RACES.

SNOWDON STAKES.

Major Turner's The Bairn	1
Major Hawkins' Mangosteen	2
Captain Grimston's The Mug	3

Five ran. A good race.

LAHORE STAKES.

Walk over for Colonel Aldworth's Little Chieftain.

RAILWAY STAKES.

Mr. Lloyd's Abbott	1
Mr. Raymond's Razee	2

Three only ran. A close race.

Polo Scurry won by Captain Grimston's Mug.

Two only ran.

TRADES' PURSE.

Mr. Hotz's Skylark	1
Mr. Mcgregor's Sprightly	2
Mr. Herbert's Golden Cloud	3

Three only ran.

OPEN HANDICAP.

Mr. Campbell's Solace	1
Lord Compton's David	2

Five ran. A close race.

The Bairn came in first but was disqualified for crossing.

THE LATE AGA HASHAM SHAH.

REMOVAL OF BODY TO BOMBAY.

POONA, OCT. 2.

The body of Aga Hasham Shah was removed from His Highness Aga Khan's bungalow this morning by special train to Bombay to be taken to Karballa. The same train carried the body of his sister, Bibi Sultan Shah, who died last year from pneumonia. The bodies were brought on to the Railway Station, the procession being composed of some friends of the family and a few relatives who acted as Chief Mourners. At the head of the procession there were about fifty servants bearing trays of fruits, a dozen boys carrying green banners, and several horses draped in black cloth. On arrival at the station the coffins were removed from biers and placed in one of the first class reserved carriages. A special train started at half past ten, timed to reach Bombay at 2-30 a.m., A special train also started early the same morning carrying several servants and other members of the family. Aga Shah Rookh Shah, with Aga Cassum Shah, the brotherr of the deceased, went ahead with about twelve ladies for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in Bombay for the reception of the Bodies.

MRS. LESTER TO BE SENT HOME.

It is understood that Mrs. Lester, who is now in the Yerrowda Jail will shortly be sent home in one of the troopships.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

There were 13 cases and 12 deaths recorded in Hubli town on the 27th, and 3 cases and 9 deaths on the 28th. The total cases up to date amounted to 3343, and deaths 2808. The deaths in the Poona district on Friday were 9 cases and 11 deaths, and yesterday 23 cases and 12 deaths. The town of Ilakal, in the Bijapur district is affected with plague. The Collector of Dharwar it is stated has issued a proclamation calling upon people to vacate the city as early as possible.

REUTER] TELEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT, 30.

The Clan Line steamer Orange Branch left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with China mails, left here at 4 p.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at noon on Monday.

The same Company's s.s. Verona (extra) left here at 2 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here this morning from Bombay.

HONGKONG, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballaarat left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, OCT. 1.

Mail steamer Chusan from Bombay and French mail steamer Dupleix from Calcutta arrived.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on Friday evening and is expected to arrive on Tuesday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted. Messages will be exchanged by steamer twice a week.

Telegraphic communication with St Vincent and Barbadas interrupted.

During interruption St Vincent Barbadas telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers with delay about twenty-four hours.

Communication between Seychelles and Mauritius restored yesterday.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	1	7	p.m.	18	51
Teheran	2	11	45 a.m.	...	16
Suez	2	2	5 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 2nd October 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	36	—	6
" Karachi	...	12	—	1
" Madras	...	15	—	2

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1

The second and last day of the Poona extra Meeting in connection with the annual races came to a successful conclusion this afternoon. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE—The Farewell Stakes.—Distance, 9 Furlongs. For all Galloways. Weight, handicap.

Major Gough's c aus m The Fawn 9st Southall	1
Mr Stock's br e m Princess May 7st 3lbs O'Neill	2
Mr M N G's b cb m Ameera 7st 1lb Lutchman	3
Mr M N G's c a g Briton 6st 11lbs Native	0

BETTING: 5 to 4 against The Fawn, evens on Princess May, 5 to 1 against Ameera, 8 to 1 against Briton.

Briton, with Ameera in attendance, led away at the start, The Fawn lying last. At the mile post Princess May overtook the leader and the two raced together to the half mile where Fawn joined them. The latter, staying out, won a length off Princess May. Three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 2 mins. 11 seconds.

2ND RACE—The Club Stakes.—Distance, 5 Furlongs. For all A. and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under. Closed as per General Condition 2, Poona Race Prospectus, 1898. Weight, Handicap (Welter).

Mr Fisher's c a g Governor 9st 8lbs Governor	1
Mr Bland's b a g Gholib 8st 7 lbs Robinson	2
Mr P G Reynold's c cb g Barney Barnato 10st Lansdown	3
Mr H M Martin's c a g Marker 9st Mr Bland	0

BETTING: 5 to 4 against Barney Barnato and Governor, 2 to 1 against Gholib, 6 to 1 against Marker.

Marker set the pace and was still leading at the half mile where Barney Barnato and Governor began to show up. The three turned the bend together when Governor, drawing away, won by a length and a quarter from Gholib who came up in capital form. Two lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 10 seconds.

3RD RACE—Selling Race.—Distance, ½ mile. For Eng. and Australians 13-2 and under. Arabs and C.B.'s 13-3 and under. Eng. and Aus 13-2 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 8. W. I. A. and C. B.'s 13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 800. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver 8st 4lbs Heeroo	1
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan 8st 5lbs Greenhalgh	2
Mr Boyce's c a p Mansfield 7st 1lb Nama	3
Capt Apthorp's b aus g Werribee 8st 10lbs Ramshaw	0
Mr Farmer's b aus g Tommy 8st 9lbs Johnson	0

BETTING: 5 to 4 against Rishan, 2 to 1 against Werribee, 3 to 1 against Driver, 4 to 1 against the rest.

Driver and Rishan made most of the running together and the former, holding out, won a good race by a length. Half that distance between Rishan and Mansfield, Time 55 seconds.

4TH RACE.—Consolation Chase—Distance 1¾ miles. For all galloways 14 hds. and under. Weight, handicap.

Mr P G Reynold's br e g Rough Diamond II 12st Lansdown.	1
Mr Bland's b a p Brat 9st 6lbs Owner	2
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal 10st 13lbs Mr Martin	3
Major Hardy's br aus g Curiosity 11st 6lbs Alford	0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Rough Diamond and Curiosity, 3 to 1 against Winnal, 5 to 1 against Brat.

The field went off to a poor start. Brat at once forged ahead, followed by Winnal. The latter going strong took the lead the first time the Grand Stand was passed and kept to the front till the D. L. I. Jumps were reached when Brat joined her. The fast pace, however, had its effect on Winnal, who soon after fell out beaten. Curiosity near the 2nd last jump came with a rush to the front and won easily hands down by 4 lengths. Half a dozen lengths between Rough Diamond and Brat. The winner being disqualified for wrong weight, the race was given to Rough Diamond. Time 4 mint. 31 seconds.

5TH RACE—The Stand Plate.—Distance, 1½ Mile. For A. and C. B's. Horses. Weight, Handicap.

Capt Peyton's b a h Topthorn, 8st, Gibbs	1
Mr S A W's c a g Archer, 8st, C B Mahomed	2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr Finch's c a h Brandy, 9st, 4lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st, 3lb, Southall	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Ahzam, 7st, 11lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr M N G's c cb m Duchess, 7st 7lbs, Native	0
Mr M N G's b a h Toofan, 7st, 4lbs, Chuggan	0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Helios, 3 to 1 against Valma and Archer, 4 to 1 against Brandy and Toofan 6 to 1 against Topthorn, 10 to 1 against the rest.

The field was set going to a very good start. Before a furlong had been covered Topthorn forged into first place and led the whole way, never once being headed. He won comfortably by 4 lengths. Five lengths between Archer and Helios. Time 2 mins. 54 seconds.

6TH RACE—The Maiden Stakes.—Distance, 5 furlongs. For A. and C. B's. 13-3 and under. Maidens 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Winners race value Rs. 150, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 5lbs.

Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate, 7st 12lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor, 8st, 7lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Abdul M Shamlan's g a p Sumdan, 7st, 12lbs, Gibbs	3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer, 8st 7lbs. Soda	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a p Quality 8st 1lbs, Beema	0
Mr S A W,s g a g Midnight, 8st, 10lbs, Heeroo	0
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam, 8st 4lbs, Robinson	0
Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 9st, 1lst, Greenhalgh	0

BETTING: 12 to 1 against Magistrate, 3 to 1, against Sumdan and Romeo, 4 to 1 against Investor 8 to 1 against Quality, and Nizam, 10 to 1 against Observer 15 to 1 against Midnight.

Romeo and Magistrate set off together followed at no great distance by Samdan. In this order they raced into the straight when Romeo fell back beaten, Investor and Sumdan closing in on him. In this order they passed the post Magistrate three lengths in front of Investor, and Sumdan a length and three-quarters further back. Time 1 min. 10 seconds.

7TH RACE—The Omnium.—Distance, 6 Furlongs. Welter Handicap for all horses. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,200.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity 11st 2lbs Capt Young	1
Mr James' br aus g Dakin 8st Johnson	2
Mr Towsend's bl aus m MissHelena 8st 6lbs Sonthalga	3
Mr B A Davur's b aus g Maccaroon 9st 6 lbs Greenhalf	0

BETTING: Evens on Maccaroon, 2 to 1 against Miss Helena, 3 to 1 against the rest.

Dakin was quickest out of the group. Maccaroon showed up for a short space at the half mile. Rapidity lying last. The latter however pulled up in grand style and in the end he won by a clear 3 lengths off Dakin. Half a length between the 2nd and third. Time 1 min. 22 seconds.

8TH RACE—The Dealers' Plate.—Distance, 1 mile. For Arab Horses maidens W A Gallowayss allowed 7 lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs 50 7 lbs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas 8 st 9 lbs Robinson	1
Mr Mahomed Amari's b a g Marzook 7st 13 lbs C B Mahomed	2
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a h Young Fakir 7st 13 lbs Native..	3
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 7st 10 lbs Chuggan	0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 7st 5 lbs Gibbs	0
Mr Khailan Daakili's c a g Ruby 8st 5 lbs Gunga	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a h Damask 7st 13 lbs Southall	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Planet 6st 6 lbs Heeroo	0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Charter and Valma, 4 to 1 against Damask. 6 to 1 against Young Fakeer, 10 to 1 against the rest.

Barrister, Atlas and Charter ran in the order in which they stand to the half mile where Atlas took the lead. Marzook came up strong after the turn but failed to catch the leader and finished three-fourths of a length behind him, Young Fakeer third, half a length behind. Time 1 min. 59 1-2 seconds.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Acting Private Secretary, and Captain Greig, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Poona, *en route* to Simla, by the South-east Passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. As the arrival was private, only a few officials and gentlemen had assembled at the station to meet the Governor. Amongst those present were Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs; Mr. I. W. Morison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Captain G. S. Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha; and Mr. Dorab C, Daruvala. His Excellency, on alighting from the carriage, shook hands with those present and then, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, drove to the Secretariat, where he is staying during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. Superintendent Jeffreys, of the Railway Police, was in charge of the train which brought his Excellency to Bombay. Lord Sandhurst leaves Bombay to-night for Simla, which place, according to the present arrangement, he is expected to reach at 4 p.m. on the 6th instant. His Excellency stops at Simla for a week as the guest of his Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Sandhurst leaves Simla on the 13th instant, arriving in Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th idem. The arrival and departure of his Excellency are private.

MR. J. N. ATKINSON, Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, has issued a circular calling upon his subordinates to state whether they are willing to be inoculated for plague. Major Bannerman, I. M. S., will probably perform the operation. The circular has, we believe, met with a fairly encouraging response, an excellent example having been set by the Collector in signing it himself.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY *VS.* XIXTH HUSSARS.

THE Rovers' Tournament which has been an unqualified success from start to finish, came to an end yesterday, when the H.L.I. beat the XIX by 2 goals to love and carried off the cup in triumph. We could have wished the game to have been fought out a little more closely. But the Hussars were not playing their best, and, having got 2 points behind during the first half time, they never made up the deficit. The H. L. I. thoroughly deserved their victory. They played consistently throughout the Tournament; and there was no rough play or raising of frivolous claims during play to mar their performance.

A very large number of spectators, comprising most of the European community in the Fort and Colaba, were lining the ropes, when play commenced at 4-45. From the kick off, the Highlanders were at once down on their opponents' goal, but Gates shot behind, and from the goal kick the Highlanders' right wing rushed the ball down, but failed to prove dangerous. The Hussars' forward kept the ball to themselves for a little while after this, and might have scored, but, as in former matches, they passed a little too much and let chances of shooting go by. However, Lyons had to use his hands before Hendrick could clear his goal and pay out to Gibson, who was playing an excellent game and several times put the Hussars' goal in danger; but it was not until both sides had made several futile rushes and shots, which generally went too high, did Finlay manage to get past Fraser amid great applause. After the kick off, the Hussars did their level best to equalise matters, but though they twice got corner kicks, Hendrick and Allen proved too much for them, and successfully repulsed every attack. But the Highlanders were not content with a lead of one point, and time and again worked the ball down to their opponents' end, Gibson and Finlay putting in some excellent work. Just before half time, Gibson sent in a magnificent shot which hit the bar and rebounded, but was after a tussle shot into the nets, giving the Highlanders a lead of 2 points.

On resuming play Craig stopped, and with a combined rush, and very smart piece of play, passed out to Spencer; but he made no use of his opportunity, being too slow in starting, and the ball was returned. A corner to the Highlanders resulted from which nothing came. The Hussars were doing all they knew and had a bit the better of the exchanges till time was called, but never got past the H.L.I. defence.—Result H.L.I. two goals; XIX Hussars nil Mrs. Creagh then presented the winners with the cup, and also gave to each of the winning team a gold medal, and to the XIXth Hussars a silver one.

Brigadier-General Creagh in addressing the teams said, that he had heard it often remarked that Europeans degenerated in health and strength during their residence in India. It was almost a question if one could watch a football Tournament and be of that opinion. Games in general, and football in particular, were responsible for keeping men in excellent condition, since no man could expect to play for his Regiment or club if he did not to some extent train himself to give up some of those little luxuries that spoil the wind and the muscles. He congratulated the teams on their excellent exposition of the game, and added, that he had seen both the H.L.I. and the XIX Hussars on service and knew that they were as active in "active service" as they were on the football field. Finally General Creagh remarked that in football, or indeed in most games, it is necessary not only to have good muscles, but also a good head, for any power well directed will always have the better of that which is unguided. Cheers were given for Brigadier-General and Mrs. Creagh; also for the teams and the Rovers. The assembly then dispersed in torrents of rain.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDS vs. NEW CLUB.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

HEAVY rain delayed the commencement of this tie, the ground being a swamp when play started and the going accordingly difficult, a thing which told very much against the New Club, which is a light team.

For the first quarter of an hour the boys held their own, play being frequently dangerously close to the Stafford goal. Then McGann, centre forward, scored for the Staffords. After this play was in mid-field, but five minutes from the interval Brough shot a second goal, and Drew and Tittle quickly added a third and fourth. After the interval the New Club attacked strongly, the brothers Hotz and Thorpe showing up. The Military, however, were luckier in their shooting, obtaining two more goals to one scored by the New Club, Brough and McGann being responsible for the Military and Wilson for the boys. The game, which was finished in darkness, thus ended in a win by six goals to one for the Staffords. On a dry ground the New Club would have done better.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

MR. M. K. KANEKAR, Magistrate of Bassein, is now engaged in hearing an extraordinary case which has revealed the existence of an ingenious conspiracy to defraud the Standard Oil Company of Bombay. In this case a man named Ragunath Ramchandra, an inhabitant of Arnala, a small port on the Guzerati coast, has been charged with retaining stolen property, to wit, one hundred cases of kerosene oil of "Tiger Brand," having reason to believe the same to be stolen property and belonging to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Fardunji Pestanji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Damodardas Kisandas, pleader, represents the prosecution, Mr. Abaji, Police Pleader, watches the case on behalf of the Police and Messrs. Kaka, Patil and Thakore, District pleaders, defend the accused.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 7th January last, the Standard Oil Company shipped 800 cases of oil per "Daria Daulat" of which one Sura Alana was the tindal. The *parao* put into Arnala harbour ostensibly for repairs on 11th January, and landed there 450 out of the 800 cases of cargo. The boat then proceeded to Ghogo. From Ghogo the tindal, Sura Alana, wired that he had met with bad weather, and consequently he was obliged to jettison 450 cases in order to save the ship. In consequence of certain information having been received, inquiries were instituted and the Police seized a hundred cases of the oil from a bania named Khandas Vithaldas. He said that he had purchased the oil from the accused Ragunath Ramchandra. He paid Rs. 275 for it. Several cartmen who were called for the prosecution gave evidence that the accused had come to them about eight months ago for their carts to fetch some cases of oil from the bunder. They supplied him with the carts in which the cases of kerosene oil with "Tiger Brand" were put. Another witness, named Jivandas, deposed to the fact of the accused having received in his presence Rs 275 from Khandas Vithaldas for the oil. When the police unravelled the whole plot and traced the receiving of the goods to the accused, Ragunath immediately bolted. He was arrested only about the end of August, when he was going to the court to surrender himself. The case for the prosecution has closed, and the Magistrate has framed a charge under Sec.411 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Patil asked the magistrate to enlarge his client on bail. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Abaji objected as it was a non-bailable offence, and the magistrate refused the application. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

REPRESENTATION BY THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following representation to the Bombay Government anent the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court :—

By direction of the Council of the Association, we have the honor to forward herewith the accompanying copy of the Resolution passed at its meeting on the 24th instant, and to request that Government will be so good as to telegraph the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Association paying the cost of the telegram :—

"Resolution :—That in referrence to the vacancy of Chief Justice, the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association respectfully beg to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the high sense entertained of the qualifications for the post of Justice Parsons, whose ability and exemplary impartiality are universally appreciated."

UGANDA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, SEPT. 5.

THE East African Indian Contingent arrived in Mombasa from Uganda in three detachments, the first on August 3rd, the second on the 31st and the third on the 1st September and Mr. Frederick Pordage, who left Mombasa on June 10th, arrived the next day with his time expired Indian artisans.

On Saturday, September 3rd, the members of the Mombasa Club entertained the officers of the Indian Contingent and Mr. F. Pordage at a banquet and the speeches made at the dinner give a summary of Uganda news. Fifty-two sat down to dinner. At 9-30 Mr. Crawford, the president, rose and proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, which was most loyally responded to. He then amidst great applause proposed the health of the guests of the evening. The president, in the course of his remarks, said the very appearance of the men of the Contingent showed what hard fighting they must have had; as men on crutches, and with arms in slings and men carried in dhoolies showed the result of very severe fighting. Besides, many of their comrades had been buried on the battlefields of Uganda. The members were more than pleased to welcome their old friends, Captain Barratt, Lieutenant Scott, and Dr. Turner back, as they felt they had the honour of entertaining true British heroes, who had done so much towards the rescue of Uganda from the hands of the mutineers. Mr. Pordage was so well known and such a popular friend of all classes in this part of Africa that he could only repeat what had been said about him by those who have recently come down from Uganda. viz., a man of many parts. His work in Mombasa and Zanzibar was well known to all. In Uganda he is spoken of as administrative officer in charge at headquarters, as constructor of the impregnable fort at Kampala; later on as commandant of the armed Swahilis at Kampala, then as Transport and Commissariat officer to all the forces in Uganda, and these in addition to his ordinary civil duties as officer in charge of Port Alice and Kampala. The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Captain Barratt arose amidst great applause. He thanked the president and members for the great honour they had done him and his brother officers that evening. He felt like coming home, so hospitable were the receptions they had received from every one in Mombasa. During their stay in Uganda they had often thought of their friends here and the many kindnesses they had received at their hands and all thoughts of any discomforts they had gone through in Uganda were wiped out by the great hospitality that they had received from the members of this club. He must bear testimony to the remarks made by Mr. Crawford on Mr. Pordage's doings, and he could but say that had it not been for that gentleman's excellent transport and commissariat arrangements they could never have moved about the country with the success they did.

Lieut. Scott, being called upon, said he could only endorse Captain Barratt's remarks, and thank all for their great kindness. Dr. Turner followed with a few words.

Mr. Pordage then arose amidst applause. He said he could find no words which would express his feelings of gratitude for the great honour they had done him that evening; and he felt it more so at being there together with his gallant friends Captain Barratt and Lieutenant Scott, for he felt as if he owed his very life to their great achievements. Lieutenant Scott's great march from Woli to Kampala, a distance of 700 miles, which he did with one hundred and forty of his gallant men in something like thirty-five days, and without tents, the men and himself sleeping on ground sheets and overcoats to cover them, was simply as grand a feat as had ever been performed by any soldiers of the Queen in those parts or even in more distant parts of the Empire, as only those who have travelled over the road can testify to. Captain Barratt's gallant lead of the charge of the Indians at the fight of Kabagangie, where a double stockade had been erected by the mutineers and where they had made one of their most stubborn stands, and the way his Indian soldiers took it was one of the most brilliant military achievements in the history of the country. Surgeon-Captain Turner's calm and able treatment of the wounded under heavy fire had won the golden opinions of both black and white alike. Many a man owes his life to the gallant doctor's skill, and his deeds would long be remembered by all who have gone through the recent troubles in Uganda. Time, he regretted, would not enable him to mention the names of all who have done so well in those recent sad events. But the names of Macdonald, George Wilson, Captains Barratt and Harrison, Lieut. Scott and Surgeon-Captain Turner would always be handed down in the history of the country as men who had done real good work for the future of Uganda. The troubles could now be safely said to be at an end. Mr. Berkely, the Commissioner and Consul-General, had arrived back at his head-quarters early in April last, and under his very able rule the country was rapidly quieting down and before long he felt sure the internal affairs would be progressing in their usual properous way. Mr. Pordage then sat down amidst great cheering and the singing of "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

Mr. Pordage then called upon his fellow guests to drink to the health of the president and members of Club. He said that he and his colleagues in Uganda often felt how much they owed to their brother colleagues in this the sister Protectorate for the great efforts that had made in pushing forward troops to their assistance. They felt proud to be the guests that evening of the Chief Engineer and of so many officials of the Uganda Railway, whose ability, and sheer hard work had done one of the greatest engineering feats of the last few years, as no one but those who knew the country well and the difficulties to be contended with could appreciate the greatness of the work they had already done and the task they had still before them.

The four guests then drank with musical honours the healths of their hosts; which was replied to in a few well chosen words by the president. Several songs were sung during the evening; and at midnight the party dispersed, all allowing that they had spent a most enjoyable evening and had learnt some solid facts about the recent mutiny in Uganda.

Captain Walter Barratt, D.S.O., belongs to the 1st Sikhs, and went to Mombasa in command of a contingent of 300 men, recruited from frontier regiments, for special service in East Africa. They landed in Mombasa in February, 1896, and have seen a great deal of service since then. Lieutenant Thomas Scott, D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs, is the second-in-command of the Contingent.

Surgeon-Captain Turner, I.M.S.C., was seconded for service on the Uganda Railway at the end of 1895; and volunteered for service with the Contingent when it went to the relief of Uganda.

Mr. F. Prodage was formerly manager of Messrs. Scott Mackenzie and Co's large engineering works at Karachi; during which time important military works were done by that firm in Quetta and on the frontier. He built the Muscat Residency; after which he went to Mombasa as superintending engineer of the Imperial British East Africa Company's Public Works. In January, 1893, he went to Zanzibar as Consulting Engineer to the Government there. When Mr. Berkeley was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda in 1895, Mr. Pordage joined his staff and has been officer in charge of Head-quarters, Uganda, ever since. In April, 1896, Mr. Pordage went to Karachi and enlisted a lot of Indian artisans and Eurasian clerks, and took them back to Uganda. He has now brought the artisans back with him. The rebellion and mutiny prevented these men doing as much as they would have been able to do under ordinary circumstances; but during their short stay, a 20-ton cutter was built, bricks were most successfully made and the natives are still carrying on the manufacturing of burnt bricks as shown them by them by the Indians. A large residency for the Commissioner was half built and a large fort was built at Kampala. Gardens and avenues of trees were planted and several hundred acres of rice grown. The result of the work done by these men only too plainly prove what a fertile country and suitable colony for Indians Uganda will make, as the men have kept excellent health and only had one death amongst them, which was in no way caused through the climate. The clerks have elected to stay up in Uganda a little longer, and several of them have done good work, one of them Mr. Hector Hunt, showing great pluck in the fighting against the mutineers at Lubwas for which he was specially mentioned in despatches, and another, Mr. Michael Moses, for the great tact which he used while in charge of a station where there were over one hundred Soudanese soldiers in Unyoro.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

ALL Europe was inexpressibly shocked and startled on Sunday, when it became known that the charming consort of the much-tried Emperor Francis Joseph had met with her death in Geneva at the hands of an Italian anarchist named Luccheni. Her Majesty had since the terrible tragedy by which she lost her only son, the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolph, largely withdrawn from all State ceremonies, but she was, as she wrote a few days before her assassination, looking forward to taking her part in the Jubilee festivities which were shortly to be held in the Dual Kingdom, but which of course have now been abandoned. She had been staying for some time in the pleasant neighbourhood of Montreux, and on Thursday week she went to Geneva on a short visit, putting up at the Hotel Beaurwage near the Lake. On the day of her arrival her reader was reading to the Empress one of Mr. Marion Crawford's stories which deals with the crime resulting from the vendetta in Sicily. She was it seems much horrified at the ghastly pictures drawn by the author, which bear no slight resemblance to the details of the outrage of which she was destined so soon to be the victim. This particular book it seems had been chosen owing to a desire entertained by the Empress to visit Sicily; it was hoped that Mr. Crawford's painful descriptions of one phase of Sicilian life would induce her to abandon the idea. She had decided to return to Terrilet by steamer on Saturday. After luncheon she was walking to the pier, a stone's throw from the hotel, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting, Countess Sylartay when she was fatally stabbed. Countess Sylartay says :—"I noticed a man coming at a fast step from the lake up to the Empress. He came round a tree that stood between him and us, his foot slipped and he made a plunge forward, stretching out his hand, as I thought, to regain his equilibrium. He then ran away. I did not notice that he touched the Empress. As I looked her way I saw her sink down, and caught her in my arms asking if she felt any pain. The Empress answered, 'I do not know. I think I feel a pin in my chest.' 'It must be fright,' I said. 'Will your Majesty take my arm?' The Empress straightened herself, saying, 'No, thank you.' I tried to support her, but she walked firmly. We went on board where the Empress asked me if she was pale. I answered in the affirmative, adding, 'It is through excitement.' "The Empress sank upon a seat, losing consciousness. I thought she was suffering from an attack of nerves, never dreaming of an attempt upon her life. Several ladies on board helped me to attend the unconcious Empress. It all happened so quickly that nobody could suspect what had been done. I saw no weapon in the man's hand. As the ladies opened her bodice we saw no blood. When her dress was open she recovered and rose to her feet, saying in a clear voice, 'Tell me what has happened.' She did not speak after that, but sank back again, became deadly pale, and breathed harder and harder. In the meantime the steamer had left the shore. I asked the captain to turn back. By the time we landed the Empress had lost consciousness. She was carried to the hotel, and laid on a bed where she died after a few minutes. I am positive she did not know she had been murdered. Only when her dress had been entirely removed did the blood and wound become visible." The murderer tried to make off in his quick Southern manner, but was stopped by two cabmen who from an adjacent cabstand had been witnesses of the foul deed.

The weapon employed by Luccheni is a very narrow triangular file, roughly mounted as a stiletto in a piece of common wood like a bit of broomstick. The blade is six centimetres long, and the handle 11. The extremity of the blade is broken; this was probably done when it was thrown on the ground. Lucheni who is about 25 years of age was born in Paris of Italian parentage, but according to his own statement he never knew either his father or his mother. He seems to have served with credit his period of military service, and then to have acted for a short time as valet to an officer. The particulars published as to his subsequent movements are vague and conflicting, but it seems that in his wanderings he went to Buda-pest four years ago when he saw the Empress for the first time. He says that he determined to kill the head of some State; and his first intention was to slay Prince Henry of Orleans who is not at present at all events the head of a State. Luccheni followed the Prince from Geneva to Evian but did not obtain the opportunity he sought. It was not apparently until his return to Genoa that the thought of murdering the Empress occurred to him; he heard of her being in the city from the newspapers. All accounts agree as to his cynicism and callousness since his incarceration. In the first instance he confessed—so we are told—that he had been an Anarchist since he was 13, and said that if all Anarchists did their duty as he had just done, bourgeois society would soon disappear. He knew that an isolated murder was of no use, but wanted to give an example. Two days after his arrest, he wrote a letter to a Neapolitan paper, the *Don Marzio*, asking it to contradict all those who apply to his case the theory of Lombroso as to being born a criminal, and says that would be quite a mistake. He also asked that a contradiction might be given to those who contend, that he was induced to act as he did out of poverty, and adds that an end must be put to all rulers, and that one *coup* must follow another at short intervals. He says that it is necessary to strike not only Sovereigns and their Ministers, but all those who try to subject other men to their own will. He concludes with the words :—"He who wants food must work."

Apparently the prison rules in Switzerland are not more lenient than they are in other countries. He seems to be as vain as creatures of his type usually are, and the regret he feels, or professes to feel, that capital punishment no longer exists in Switzerland, is probably due to the wish to pose before the world as a martyr. The expressions of detestation which his incomprehensibly stupid and wicked act have evoked among the Socialists of Germany, can be accepted as genuine. A man must be a fool as well as a villain if he thinks, that the amelioration of the social condition of the masses which all wish to see accomplished in the right way, can be hastened by the fiendish murder of one, who to use the touching words of her sorrowing husband, "never hurt a soul and only did good all her life." There are many in Ireland who remember with gratitude her kindness to the poor, and the same may be said of the English districts visited from home to home by the Empress in pursuit of sport—she was as all know, enthusiastically devoted to fox-hunting—or health. It is the recollection of the many proofs she afforded, when on these isles, of her charitable and kindly nature, that makes everyone here regard her death as almost a personal loss. The Court Circular of Sunday, voices the national sorrow in the following tribute :—"The Queen received yesterday evening with feelings of the utmost consternation and sorrow, the startling news of the terrible crime which has caused the death of the Empress of Austria. The Queen mourns profoundly the loss of Her Imperial Majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years. Her Majesty feels likewise most deeply for the honoured and bereaved Emperor, who has experienced so many trials during his long and beneficial reign." "Words fail me" telegraphed the Sovereign to the Emperor "to express my heartfelt sympathy and my horror. It is too terrible, too cruel. God protect and support you." The description of Luccheni as given by a trustworthy English correspondent is as follows :—"He is just a little under the medium height, with fair, short hair and a light moustache. He has regular features, rather a sallow complexion, and a constant smile on his countenance. This vanished, however, when he saw a stranger in the room. He cast a scrutinizing glance at me, and for just a moment his face assumed a hard and defiant expression, which I shall not easily forget. As soon as the officer of justice spoke to him he, resumed his customary placid appearance, which merely reflects the *perfect calm and composure* he has displayed since his arrest Yet he does not by any means look like a hardened criminal, and has nothing repulsive about him. One might take him for a working man of the better class with little trace of refinement."

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

There has been no fresh fighting in that most distressful island Crete since I last wrote; but the firmness displayed by "the Admirals" at the instigation of England is bringing the Ottoman Porte to its senses. It no longer resists the determination of the Powers to get rid of the Bashi Bazook's bag and baggage or rather sword and gun, but the Sultan is still defiant regarding the larger and more important demand, namely, the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison in its entirety. That policy as is pointed out for the benefit of the unduly impatient, involves as a necessary consequence, the adoption of much more energetic and comprehensive measures of military control than any which have yet been seriously contemplated by the Powers that have undertaken the responsibility for maintaining order in Crete. Competent authorities believe, that the re-establishment of legality, including the restoration of the Mahomedan peasantry to the lands from which they have been driven by the insurgents, could not be accomplished without a temporary occupation of the country, by a well-equipped army of some 30,000 men. Yet, if this is not done, how as the *Times* pertinently asks, is interference of the Powers to be defended? The talk of transplanting the Moslems of Crete to some thinly populated part of the Turkish mainland is discussed, but deos not seem to be altogether feasible. The one satisfactory feature of the new position of affairs, is that France, Italy and Russia show no disposition to follow the example of Germany and Austria in leaving Crete and the Cretans to its own devices. Perhaps, however, it would not be an altogether unmixed evil, if the three remaining Powers did take it into their heads to retire. Great Britain alone would soon seettle the problem. But Count Muravieff's Peace Society leaflet, notwithstanding international jealousies, have not yet ceased to be a thing of the past, and we are scarcely within sight of the Millenium.

BUSCH'S "BLAZING INDISCRETIONS."

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF US.

When just after the famous ex-Chancellor's death it was announced that a London firm of publishers would shortly bring out a work on Bismarck by his faithful Boswell, Dr. Moritz Busch, it was safely prediced that the book would create a stir in more than one European capital. The work is published to-day by Messrs. Macmillan under the title "Bismarck: some secret pages of his History being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during 25 years' official and private intercourse." The M. S. was brought to England some years ago and deposited in a safe in London, a portion of it being sealed until the announcement of Bismarck's death. That Bismarck did not entertain any great love for the inhabitants of these isles, is well known; and in what the indefatigable Busch places before us we get something more than glimpses of the great man's little-minded Anglophobia. "They (the English) he said during the Franco-Russian War," want to send a gunboat up the Seine—in order, they say, to remove the English families there. They merely want to ascertain if we have laid down torpedoes and then to let the French ships follow them. What swine! They are full of vexation and envy because we have fought great battles here—and won them. What swine! They cannot bear to think that shabby little Prussia should prosper so. The Prussians are a people who should merely exist in order to carry on war in their pay. This is the view taken by all the upper classes in England. They have never been well disposed to us, and have always done their utmost to injure us." In 1870 Busch asked Bismark what sort of woman the Crown Princess (now the Empress Frederick) was, and whether she had much influence over her husband, 'I think not,' the Count said; and as to her intelligence, she is a clever woman; clever in a womanly way. She is not able to disguise her feelings, or at least not always. I have cost her many tears, and she could not conceal how angry she was with me after the annexations (that is to say of Schleswig and Hanover) She could hardly bear the sight of me, but that feeling has now somewhat subsided. She once asked me to bring her a glass of water, and as I handed it to her she said to a lady-in-waiting, who sat near and whose name I forget, "He has cost me as many tears as there is water in this glass." But that is all over now.'"

But it was not all over so far as the implacable Bismark was concerned. With characteristic malice he says of "the Englishwoman that she is full of her own great condescension in marrying into our country. I remember her once telling me that two or three merchant families in Liverpool had more silver plate than the entire Prussian nobility. 'Yes,' I replied, 'that is possibly true, your Royal Highness, but we value ourselves for other things besides silver." His hostility presented itself strongly when there was a talk of the unfortunate Prince Alexander of Battenberg marrying Princess Victoria of Prussia. The question, observed the brutally frank Bismarck to his *fidus Achatees* "is now as to the marriage of the Battenberger to Princess Victoria, which the Queen of England has in view. Three years and more ago, under the old Master, it was actively promoted by her daughter, the present Empress, at first in secret. As soon as I then heard of it I made representations to the Emperor, verbally and in writing. He allowed himself to be convinced by the reasons I adduced, and refused to give his consent, although she said the Princess loved him. Of course, he is a handsome man, with a fine presence; but I believe her nature is such that she would accept any other suitor, providing he were manly. Moreover, that is entirely beside the question. We must look at the political objections and dangers. The old Queen is fond of match-making, like all old women, and she may have selected Prince Alexander for her granddaughter, because he is a brother of her son-in-law, the husband of her favourite daughter, Beatrice. But obviously her main objects are political—a permanent estrangement between ourselves and Russia—and if she were to come here for the Princess' birthday, there would be the grestest danger that she would get her way. In family matters she is not accustomed to contradiction, and would immediately bring

THE PARSON WITH HER IN HER TRAVELLING BAG, AND THE BRIDEGROOM IN HER TRUNK,

and the marriage would come off at once. Probably the Battenberger, too, would have been here by this time if I had not stepped in, for they are in a mighty hurry over there in London. So far only a postponement has been secured. If the marriage nevertheless takes place I can no longer remain in office, for I should then have lost all confidence in the future. That young and impetuous woman's will would prevail more or less in other things too, while I should lose at St. Petersburg that reliance on my straightforwardness which I have so laboriously regained with the Emperor Alexander, in spite of all sorts of incitements against me. It is true that in Charlottenburg they are most anxious to retain me—she also. They wrap me up in cotton wool and velvet. That also found expression in the rescript; but, as the recognition was of too generous a character, it aroused in my mind less pleasure and hope than doubt as to its sincerity, and as to whether something was not concealed behind it. If I can merely postpone, and not entirely prevent, these English influences upon our policy—if my remonstrances are no longer successful, and my voice not listened to, why should I continue to torment and overwork myself?"

On another occaion he remarked:—"'The new Empress has always been an Englishwoman, a channel for English influence here, an instrument for the furtherance of English interests.. In her present position she is more than ever so, and the Battenberger is to be another tool of the same kind. In England they do not tolerate any foreign influence—you know how Palmerston and the others accused, opposed and persecuted the Prince Consort for his alleged or real influence over the Queen. We, however, are expected to submit to that sort of thing, and regard it as a matter of course. We are an inferior race, ordained to serve them. So the Queen thinks, too, and her daughter is of exactly the same opinion. They are working in partnership. I would suggest to you to take the present opportunity of treating this subject fully, dealing with it from a diplomatic and historical standpoint, showing how England has all at times sought, and still seeks to influence us for her own ends, and often against our interest, to use us for promoting her own security and the extension of her power, lately through women, daughters and friends of Queen Victoria.'" Poor Princess Victoria also comes in for a piece of Bismarckian candour. Bucher told Busch the following story; "'Princess Victoria, the Battenbergerin *in spe*, had a difference with her brother on one occasion respecting some household arrangement. "After all, that is much better managed at home," she said. "At home? What do you mean?" he asked. "Why, at home in England,' she replied. The particular epithet which Prince William applied to her is not known for certain, but it was either "goose" or "sheep'" (. . .). Next day the Chancellor in priming Busch for his journal, said:—"It is a struggle between the Emperor and Empress. She, as an Englishwoman, is in favour of the Battenberger; he will not have him, first for political reasons, like myself, and then because he actually hates him, for he dislikes the idea of a *mesalliance*, as he is very proud of his dynasty and position. Two Empresses are fighting against his opinion and mine—those of India and Germany; and Victoria the daughter simply talks him down. She can make much better use of her tongue than he can. It has always been so, and now more than ever, owing to his illness and the way in which worry affects him. Besides, he is deeply devoted to his family. I was present on one occasion when she set at him so violently with her feminine logic and volubility that at last he sat there quite silent and depressed. He is delighted every time that I eome to his assistance against his combative wife. I related Bucher's story about Victoria No. 3 and her brother. 'Yes,' he said,' that is quite credible. At home with her daughters, she the German Empress, only speaks English, the language of the Chosen People, and the Princesses write English letters to their father.'"

It is funny that Bismarck should make it a grievance against the Empress Frederick that *chez elle* she only speaks English, when a complaint whether justifiably or not I cannot say is sometimes uttered in this country that our Royal Family in the intimacy of their own circles speak not the language of the Chosen People as Bismarck styles us, but German! Bismark won, and the projected marriage was dropped. Busch writes in his diary:—This afternoon met Bucher in the Koningin Augusta Strasse. . . . He said, smiling, I have just heard a surprising piece of news, Grand-Mamma behaved quite sensibly at Charlottenburg. She declared the attitude of the Chief in the Battenberg marriage scheme to be quite correct, and urged her daughter to change her ways. Of course it was very nice of her not to forget her own country, and to wish to benefit it where it was possible for her to do so, but she needs the attachment of the Germans, and should endeavour to secure it; and finally she brought about a reconciliation between Prince William and his mother." I asked, 'Have you that on good authority?' 'On very good authority,' he replied. 'Well,' I said, that is highly satisfactory, and we shall act accordingly in the immediate future, for, of course, we do not hate Victoria II, on account of her extraction, but because she feels as an Englishwoman and wishes to promote English interests at our expense, and because she despises us Germans. The question is whether in the long run she will heed this maternal admonition. It is not easy to rid one's self of a habit of thought of such long standing.' He agreed with me in this."

One reflection what people will make on reading Busch's revelations that human nature in high places is very like human nature in lowlier spheres. I have not space to refer to the additional light thrown by these extraordinary memoirs on the Emperor's rupture with Bismarck, and I can only allude to the curious disclosures as to the German statesman's relations with the Press. Even our own papers were favoured with his "communiques," especially during the war of 1870, and it appears that on so recent an occasion as his quarrel with William II, Bismarck sent an article on the subject to the "Daily Telegraph," in which however it was not published. Dr. Busch was and probably is still imbued with violent dislike of the country in which he has chosen to publish his book. He writes of himself and Bismarck (1885):—"The inhuman pair of us then rejoiced at England's misfortunes in the Soudan, and I expressed a hope that Wolseley's head would soon arrive in Cairo, nicely pickled and packed."

One of our London journals expresses its inability to understand the object of such a work as this beyond the desire to secure a large sale; but surely the true inwardness of the enterprise is explained by the *Standard*. The book is clearly designed to play its part in that bitter campaign which the family and friends of the dead statesman are waging to avenge what they deem his injuries. With his death all restraint disappears. The battle, it would seem, is to be fought "a outrance," and the world is asked to judge between Bismarck and his enemies. Of these, we are to understand that the chief, and most formidable, were members of the Imperial family. The "Daily Telegraph" says of Busch's Diary:—"It must give pain to numbers who are not in a position to deny the falsehoods it embodies; it can gratify no one but its author. The Kaiser can hardly appreciate a work which is not only insolent to himself, but reduces his grandfather, whom he always holds up as his hero and exemplar, to the level of a very common-place puppet in the hands of Prince Bismarck. As for the libels on our own Royal family, Dr Busch's invectives are very real, if very unconscious compliments." The German papers to-morrow will be worth reading.

INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

The well-known writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* embodied in his articles published on the 23rd ultimo an elaborate attack by a high authority on the present system of frontier administration. Another high authority under the nom de plume of "Expertus" replies at considerable length in last Tuesday's issue of the same journal. "Expertus" writing from the point of view of a Punjab official maintains that the authorities of his province have always been most loyal to the Government of India, doing their utmost to carry out the policy of the Calcutta Foreign office as if it were their own He points out, moreover, that if any comparison is to be made between the work of the old Punjab officers and that of the present Punjab officers in connection with the frontier tribes, it must be borne in mind that the task set to the old officers was a widely different one from, and a far simpler one than, that set to the present officers. Down to about 20 years ago our officers were only called on to repress the aggressions of the tribes on our frontier. This was no easy task, and it took many years to accomplish it, but it was a much simpler task than that of establishing a control over the tribes in their own territory which our officers nowadays are called upon to undertake. It is a comparatively easy thing to get the tribes to leave us alone so long as we leave them alone. It is when we can no longer leave them alone, but have to establish a control over them—that is, over men who have never been subject to any control and feel a repugnance to the idea of it which could scarcely be expressed in words—that the terrible difficulty begins. "He denies that of late years our frontier officers have not been kept permanently on the frontier; challenges the statement that Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners are hampered with ordinary district work; characterises as singularly misleading the suggestion that the institution of go-betweens owes its origin to the present generation of Punjab frontier officers; and while refraining from discussing the causes of our recent troubles confidently declares, that "they are not to be found in any of the directions indicated by the author of the communication" printed in the *Times*. As to the changes recommended by Sir W.W. Hunter's anonymous friend, "Expertus" rather sarcastically observes, that the exclusion of the Punjab Government from all share in the frontier administration would undoubdedly simplify matters in two ways—viz, by abridging discussion and removing opposition to forward movements, and by doing away with the supervision and control which the Lieutenant Governor, who spends a good deal of time on the frontier and is in close contact with frontier affairs and frontier officers, now exercises. Whether the results of this simplification would be good or bad he leaves others to say. His comment on the suggested substitution of one Commissioner for two Commissioners is, that the former world be overwhelmed with work of all sorts and could not exercise any thing like the supervision and control in frontier matters, which a re-exercised under the existing arrangements. The points are ably argued by "Expertus" and this contribution to an important discussion is not likely to have escaped the attention of the Viceroy-designate, who since he completed his visit to her Majesty at Balmoral, has been staying in the salubrious air of Strathpeffer. I am sorry to learn that Mr. Curzon is not looking as well as his friends could wish. I am afraid he was not, as the genial Mr. Gould of the "Westminster Gazette" suggests this afternoon been utilising the interval before his departure to India in practising elephant riding at the Zoo.

THE CURSE OF INDIA.

According to an article appearing in Tuesday's issue of the "Daily Mail" over the signature "Francis Ford" official favouritism, and the kernel of official favouritism, is the competition for a pleasant life on the hills. "The District officer be he magistrate, engineer, doctor, policeman or forest officer, who stays at his post in the plains through all weathers, who slaves night and day with famine, cholera or malaria raging around him until his health breaks down and he has to go, if death does not bring relief, has nothing to look forward to." Never has a more arduous campaign been fought out to more splendid victory than that waged against famine, yet the greater number of honours conferred for famine work went to the secretaries. Official favouritism is working serious harm to the administration, and the flight of officials just at the time when their services are most valuable to the country, cannot, the "Daily Mail's" contributor adds, go on indefinitely without a crash. "The pen may be mightier than the sword," but India cannot be governed by ready pens. That is what the present regime is coming to—Red tape and ready pens. The under Secretary is suckled on minutes and weaned on regulations. By the time he attains the full stature of a Secretary, he has acquired a morbid contempt of any man who cannot write interminably on any subject. If we are not careful, a day will come when the pens are broken and the tape rent. On that day other things besides tape will run red in India. Certainly "Frederick Ford" is a dismal prophet. The Secretariat official undoubtedly has his faults, but he is a necessary part of the official machine, and as "Expertus" in his letter referred to above reminds us, hits at "the Secretariat" usually proceed from men who have suffered some disappointment.

COLONEL RHODES'S REINSTATEMENT.

I am afraid that the "Spectator"—the London "Spectator"—will be shocked by the bold course adopted by Lord Lansdowne in advising the Queen to reinstate Colonel Frank Rhodes, and will regard that measure as an unworthy concession to the influence of that gallant officer's distinguished brother. But Lord Harris' old Military Secretary is an extremely popular man, and many persons who strongly disapprove of the part he took in the Jameson fiasco, are glad that he should have regained a position, without which, to one of his soldierly instincts, life must be robbed of its chief pleasure. The *Times*, naturally very pleased at the War Secretary's decision, observes:—"Apart from the fact that time is already beginning to assuage much of the ill-feeling aroused by the Jameson raid, it must not be forgotten that the offence of Colonel Rhodes, an officer with a distinguished record of war service, was rather of a civil than of a military character. Wrongly as he acted, he is altogether free from any imputation of unsoldierly behaviour in matters of professional discipline and conduct." We have yet to hear what Mr. Kruger thinks. The interval between Colonel Rhodes' enforced retirement two years ago, and his reinstatement, is not to count towards pension. The War Office would not be the War Office if it did not seek in some way or other to detract from the gracefulness of her Majesty's gracious act.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

By the way, a good many Army Officers will, I suspect, agree with the evidently competent observer who has been pointing out for the benefit of a less instructed public, some of the lessons of the Soudan campaign. What, he asks, is the secret of the Sirdar's great success. The answer is, that the British Officers, who created an Egyptain army out of the ruins of 1882, had a comparatively free hand, and were not hampered by "the baleful tradition of the War Office." The creation of the Egyptain army and of the organization under which a large force has been transported, supplied, and handled, owes nothing to the civil branch of the War Office, but is deeply indebted to the wise and statesmanlike guidance of Lord Cromer, himself an ex-soldier. The compaign on the Nile from first to last has absolutely proved, that British Officers set free from War Office trammels, are quite as capable of organizing an army, as any German experts. The above suggests that the Indian Army has been brought to its present splendid condition by British Officers, untrammelled by War Office traditions; but unfortunately India is a long way off, and I have no hesitation in saying, that if General Kitchener had achieved a similar victory, 6000 miles off it, would not have attracted half the attention at home that the Battle of Omdurman has secured.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Earl of Dysart, whose title is Scottish and does not confer on its holder a right to a seat in the House of Lords; Sir William Gray, a well-known shipbuilder and Unionist leader on the North-East coast of England; Sir Henry Pennell, formerly of the Admiralty; Lady Maddock, widow of Sir Herbert Maddock, who held high office in India; Mr. Martin Archer Shee, Q C, who had in his day a great reputation for forensic eloquence; Major General William Stirling Oliphant, Colonel F. W Cary, Major George De Winton; Surgeon Major-Genl, Inkson, Rev. S W Wayte, ex-President of Trinity College, Oxford; Mrs. Hart, wife of a former well-known Civilian and mother of the lamented Bombay judge of that name; Mrs. William Wordsworth, wife of the esteemed ex-Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay Mr. George Fletcher, retired Bengal Civilian; Mr Johntraill, formerly of the Indian Public Works Department; Miss Sarah Geraldine Stock, well-known in missionary circles, and as a hymn writer; M Stephane Mallarne the decadent poet; and Mr. Thomas M Cooley, a leading jurist of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with the Overland Mails of the 16th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Baldwin Lt H L C
Clibbon Lt Col J Mrs and two Misses
Coleridge Lt J S F D
Cole Lt M R
Evans Lt W J
Finnis Lt B H
Goff Mrs
Goff Lt Col G L
Gordon Lt R M S
Gucht Lt G S Van de
Home Lt J E
Hughes Lt A P
Howe Lt R D
Hewat Lt Col A H
Hall Miss
Lynn Dr
Lushington Lt A F
Lakin Lt H
Lawrenson Lt W R
Lucas Lt G W C
McCleverly Lt A H
Mumford Mr C A
Newton Mr C B
Osborn Mr A W
Roche Miss
Stirling Mr
Sabonadaire Mr A
Smithers Lt L S A
Thorpe Mr A
Timbrell Lt F
Willan Miss C M H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atkinson Major E A
Armstrong Surg Capt
Alexander Mr A and Mrs
Billing Mr W and Mrs
Bowman Mr G M
Carey Lt
Chazal Mr R de
Carruthers Mr W R
Creft Capt
Eucker Mr A R
Gurdon Capt D E M
Greenham Mr L
Guerriro Lt
Huggins Lt Col
Illington Surg Lt
Leigh Col H P P and Mrs
LaTouche Mr
Lamour Mr
Mackenzie Mr F F
Murry Mrs
Manners-Smith Mr S and Mrs
Mein Major F B and Mrs
Mackeson Mr J
Mudge Mr and Mrs
O'Mally Lt Col and Mrs
Pitman Capt T T
Pyne Sir Salter
Robinson Mr J N and Mrs
Stoney Mr E W Mrs and Miss
Smith Mr W
Stirling Lt C
Smith Mr Sydney
Stewart Mr C D
Vibart Mr L

FROM BRINDISI.

Blis Mr C M
Brown Mr J
Cowie Mr
Hills Dr W E
Leveson Mr C H
Western Maj J E E
Willis Dr H L
Winter Dr J
Wheatley Col H S

FROM ADEN.—Craster Lt J E E, R E

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

TEWFIK PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, early on Wednesday morning called at the British, Russian, French, and Italian Embassies in Constantinople, and suggested, on behalf of the Sultan, alternative proposals to Admiral Noel's Ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, the Governor of Crete. The Representatives of the Powers showed no disposition to accept the terms offered, and Tewfik Pasha then advised the Porte to send peremptory order to Edhem Pasha to comply with the British Admiral's demands.

All was quiet at Candia yesterday. The Turkish authorities completed the demolition of the houses adjoining the British camp in accordance with Admiral Noel's demand, and surrendered forty-three of the ringleaders in the recent outbreak, who were conveyed on board the British ships. The Sultan, however, has put forward a demand that these men shall not be dealt with by the British authorities, but shall be tried by an International Commission.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba..	6	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	27
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	2	2	
C	Market	3	1	25
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	6	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	3	
D	Khetwadi	2	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	32
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	4	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	11
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Wari Bunder S Camp		1	32
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		5	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Madunpura		1	
	Maratha		8	
	Total	37	37	139
	Same date last year	3	4	102

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	3	38
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	6	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	6	1	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	8	2	
D	Khetwady	2	1	7
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	39
	Tarwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	3	2	
	Kamatipura	4	0	
	Tardeo	3	1	
	Byculla	4	0	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	2	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		3	27
	Wari Bunder Camp		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modikhana		2	
	Lohana		1	
	Israel		2	
	Madunpura		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		2	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	54	37	147
	Total plague deaths to date..	31,212	27,516	
	Same date last year	11	7	98

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

No fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths were reported on Wednesday. The general death rate was 46, as against 55 of the previous five years. The highest mortality was in Ward 9, there being seven deaths registered as against four.

INSPECTION OF THE RUP CHAND ROY BUSTEE.

Mr. Greer, the Chairman of the Corporation, accompanied by Captain Liddell, R.E. drove out yesterday morning and inspected the Rup Chand Roy Bustee, the plague-spreading area where several cases were discovered not long ago, and which was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be overhauled and remodelled. They found the houses neatly rebuilt, clean, and well-lighted. New windows have been constructed, the partitions have been removed and, the houses whitewashed and thoroughly disinfected. The inhabitants were allowed to go back and occupy the houses, with the exception of one building which is too dilapidated for occupation.—*Englishman.* (Friday).

NIU-CHWANG RAILWAY.

THE *Times*' Pekin correspondent says the Tsung-li-Yamen has agreed to concede to a British syndicate the right to construct a short railway from British Kau-lung to Canton; but he adds that in spite of Lord Salisbury's declaration that Great Britain would tolerate no interference by any other Power in the matter of the signed British contract for the Niu-chwang Railway extension loan, he has given way and agreed to all the conditions imposed by Russia. As a result the Director of Railways has broken off the negotiations with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and resumed negotiations with the Russo-Chinese Bank.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—the personal estate had been valued at £32,164 12s. 1d. of Mr Walter Wren, of Powis-square, private tutor, elected M. P. for Wallingford in 1880, and afterwards a candidate for Wigan and for North Lambeth, who died on Aug. 5 last, aged sixty-four years, and of whose will of June 20, 1892, with a codicil of Oct. 27, 1896, the executors are his widow, Mrs. Emily Wren, and his son-in-law, Frank Geere Howard, probate having been renounced by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, who is also named as an executor in the will, which begins; "I desire to acknowledge all the love and devotion and care and goodness which my wife Emily has during our married life given to me and my motherless daughter, and I ask her to forgive and forget any unkindness, by word or deed, which I may have shown to her, and to remember only what I did to make her happy. I ask the same of my beloved children, and I commend their mother to their love and kindness, though I know this to be needless." The testator bequeathed to his son Stephen £1000, to his son Meredith £2000, and in trust for his son Chrstopher £2000, He left his residuary estate in trust to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Wren during her widow-hood, and after her death or remarriage, to pay £3000 each to the danghters of his second marriage, and to hold the ultimate residue in trust in equal shares for all of his children.—Other wills: Mr. Robert Ashton, £123,639; Mr. Charles Blackett, £104,257; Mr. William Capel Clarke-Thornhill, £70,573; Mr. Theophilus Harris Davies, £97,158 (gross); Baron Dimsdale, £30,385; Mr. William Haworth, formerly of Calcutta, £17,501: Major-General William Charles Francis Molyneux, £75,927; Mr. James Williams, £10,291,

MEETING OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the company's mill premises at Parel on Saturday last, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their twenty-seventh report on the operations of the company, together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1898. The net profits amount to Rs. 2,14,114-0-5, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,964-9-2 brought forward from last year's accounts. This result will be considered satisfactory, considering the condition of the mill industry all through the period, specially during the last six months, owing to plague and general depression of trade. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 214114-0-5, your directors have set apart Rs. 60,000 on account of depreciation of machinery, and have paid an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share for the half-year ended 31st December last, which absorbed the sum of Rs. 63,250-0-0. This leaves an available balance of Rs. 83,864-0-5, from which, after setting aside Rs. 12,408-6-1, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 60 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, which will absorb Rs. 69,000 and propose to carry forward Rs. 2,455-10-4 to next year's account. Your Directors deeply regret to report to you of the death of Mr. Vadilal Veerchund, one of the agents of the company, who suddenly died at Sholapur on 18th May last. The mill was closed out of respect to his memory on the following day. In him the agents have lost a useful member. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 24,72,150. In accordance with clause 87 of the articles of association, two of your directors, Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Gordhundas Khatao Mucconjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The above report was approved and adopted, Messrs Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Gordhundas Khatao Mucconji, were re-elected directors. Auditors were appointed for the current year and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks to the chairmain, terminated the proceedings.

THE SUN MILLS.

Under the presidency of Mr. Chhotalal Ishwerdass the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the campany's office in Apollo Street on Saturday last, when the following report of the directors was submitted:—Your directors have the pleasure of convening the eleventh ordinary general meeting to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1898. The net profit earned by your company including Rs. 394-8-4 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 1,34,920-14-1. Out of this sum Rs. 26,500 have been paid as an ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1897 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,420-14,1 which your directors propose should be apportioned. In payment of a dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share on 2,000 fully paid share—25 000-0-0. In payment of a dividend at Rs.1-4-0 per share on 1,200 shares on which Rs. 25 only have been called—Rs. 1,500-0-0. To carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 65,000. To carry to dividend fund Rs. 16,000. To carry forward to next year, Rs. 920-14. Total Rs. 1,08,420 14-1 Your directors recommand that Rs. 13,000 be carried to the credit of reserve fund from the sum of Rs. 14,931-2-4 to the credit of unclaimed wages and dividends. The company's buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Thakordas Tooljaram retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report being approved and adopted, Mr. Thakordas Tooljaram was re-elected a director, Mr. Chooniibhai Dayabhai was appointed an auditor with a remuneraiion of Rs. 150. The customary vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the company was held on Saturday last at the company's office in Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Eknath Ragunath Khote, presiding. The following directors, report was approved and adopted.

Your directors have pleasure in laying before you their annual report and the accounts made up to the 30th June 1898. Including the balance of Rs. 5,838-15-11 brought forward from last year, the profit for the year under report is Rs. 1,09,967-2-4. After deducting Rs. 29,850 paid as *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1897, and Rs. 25,000 which has been set aside for depreciation, there remains a balance of Rs. 55,117-2-4 which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, or 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 29,850. To payment of a bonus to the mill-hands and office establishments Rs. 2,000. To reserve dividend fund account Rs. 10,000. To be carried forward to next year 13,264-2-7. Total Rs. 55,117-2-4. The old and new mills and their contents, together with the yarn, cotton, and other stocks on hand have been insured for Rs. 16,79,880. Your directors have pleasure in reporting that the building of the new mill is almost completed, and that all the machinery and engines have arrived and are being erected as expeditiously as is compatible with the scarcity of labour arising from the severe epidemic of the plague which is at present afflicting Hubli. Mr. J. P. Cornforth, one of your auditors visited the mill and checked the stocks there on the 30th of June 1898. Mr. Isaac Alcock retires from the board of directors by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. C. C. Dalal and J. P. Cornforth offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The resolutions recommended in the report were passed. Mr. Isaac Alcock was re-elected a director, and Messrs C. C. Dalal and J. P. Cornforth were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. Resolutions thanking the directors, secretaries and managers, and the chairman, were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the Company's office, Hornby Row, Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna, presiding. The following resolutions adopted by the shareholders of the company at their extraordinary general meeting held on the 5th September last, were confirmed:—

1.—That the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. 2.—That Messrs. Eduljee Nesserwanjee Settna and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit be and they are hereby appointed liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that their joint remuneration be half per cent. on the amount of the company's assets realised by them, and that as long as the said company's mill be worked by them, a similar remuneration be paid to them on the amount realised by the sales of yarn and all other articles. 3.—That sanction be and the same is hereby accorded to the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised, mentioned, or set forth in section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. 4.—That all powers exercisable jointly by the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, may be exercised by each one of them severally. 5.—That the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered until the property of the said Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be sold assigned and transferred to do all things necessary and expedient for the purpose of keeping the machinery, engines, boilers, and mill-gear of the said Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, in good order and condition, and the said liquidators are hereby expressly authorised and empowered to work and to do all things necessary for the working of the said mill, and generally to carry on the business of the said compay or to let the said mill on hire to any person or persons firm or company, for the purpose of working the same for such term as to them may seem fit, but subject to a condition or proviso, enabling the said liquidators to put an end to the said term at any time by giving to the lessees a month's notice in writing of their intention to put an end to the same, subject also to a further proviso or condition that the liquidators shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts relating to the working of the said mill at the end of every six months during the term of the said lease in order to ascertain whether the said mill has been worked by the said lessees at any and what loss, or at any and what profit, and to provide in the lease or agreement for lease of the same that the lessee or lessees shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction or injury to the buildings, machinery, engines, boilers, &c., of the said mill arising from any accident which shall not be due to the negligence or default of the said lessee or lessees.

At the same meeting the following resolutions were passed viz:—

1. That to enable the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, to work the company's mill, they are hereby empowered to borrow money and as security for the repayment thereof to mortgage, pledge, or charge any of the property of the said company.

2. That the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be and they are hereby empowered either to sell or let the company's mill to Messrs. C, & F. Dinshawjee, or to any member of that firm, if in the opinion of the Liquidators, it is advantageous to the company to do so,

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

SUDAN CAMPAIGN: ECHOES OF THE BATTLE.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO HER SOLDIERS.

THE following gracious message from Her Majesty to her troops, has caused the greatest gratification among all ranks, British, Egyptians, and Sudanese:—"From the Queen to the Sirdar, Khartum.—I congratulate you and all your brave troops under fire on the brilliant success which you have achieved. I am grieved for the losses which have been sustained, but trust the wounded are doing well.—VICTORIA."

After the stress of the great battle was over the Sirdar caused to be issued the following General Order to his army:—"The Sirdar congratulates all the troops upon their excellent behaviour during the general action to-day, resulting in the total defeat of the Khalifa's forces and worthily avenging Gordon. The Sirdar regrets the loss that has occurred, and, while warmly thanking the troops, wishes to place on record his admiratian for their courage, discipline and endurance.—(Signed) H. M. L. RUNDLE."

The Sirdar has suggested the collection of funds for the erection of a college at Khartum in memory of General Gordon, where the native youth may be trained for service under the Egyptian Government. For the maintenance of the college an income of £1,500 would be necessary, and £5,000 would be wanted for the foundation of the institution. A dispensary would be a feature of the college. The whole would be absolutely unsectarian.

All the British troops up the Nile are to be brought down as fast as the transport arrangements will permit.

All the Abyssinian prisoners taken by the Dervishes at King John's defeat by Abanga have been liberated by the Sirdar.

About 100 of the principal sheikhs of Omdurman have tendered their allegiance and submission. Among them were many of the old rulers of the Sudan departments—Turks and Egyptians and officers of Hicks Pasha's army.

The *Times*' special correspondent, Colonel Rhodes, who was wounded early in the battle of Omdurman, sends to our contemporary a message, dated Sept 3, from the hospital-boat in which he was then lying in the Nile. He says that from what he saw of the fight it is impossible to exaggerate the bravery of the Khalifa's army. Their charge was made against a much heavier fire than at El Teb, Tamai, or Abu Klea, but they came on with an absolute disregard of death until they melted away before our fire. The last thing Colonel Rhodes saw was a standard-bearer, carrying an enormous flag, advancing calmly by himself. "Then" adds the Colonel, "I felt as if someone had clubbed his rifle, and endeavoured to knock me off my horse." The Sirdar has done a very big thing in a most admirable way and has been indefatigably supported by a most able staff. He told Colonel Rhodes three weeks before the great battle that he would enter Omdurman on September 2, and he kept his word. After giving some details respecting the wounded officers and men on board the boat, Colonel Rhodes calls attention to the prodigious work that has been cheerfully performed during the expedition by the Egyptian battalions. The whole brunt of the heavy fatigue—house-building, wood-cutting, and boat-towing—has been sustained by them for the last two years. Colonel Rhodes also says:—"The Sirdar released Newfeld, who was in chains. From his account the prison must have been dirtier and the sanitary arrangements less than those of Pretoria gaol at its worst."

The *Standard*'s correspondent with the Sirdar's force states that one of the surprises of the day was to find that the Dervishes were armed, not only with Remingtons, but also with Martini rifles.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* draws attention to the fact that the artillery and Maxim fire, instead of checking, only served to quicken the movements of the Dervishes, first to a run and then to the impetuous rush that was so well remembered by all who fought at Tamai or Abu Klea. The correspondent makes mention of rifle fire that broke from the Dervish side at this moment, covering the rush of spearsmen. Their sharpshooters occupied high ground, and with tactical skill brought their fire to bear on the Maxims, evidently in hope of silencing them, and the regiments which were nearest that battery suffered severely.

The St. Petersburg *bourse Gazette* predicts that, in view of the brilliant military success of Sir H. Kitchener's expedition, the domination of Great Britain in Egypt will in future be more solidly founded than ever, and that France can scarcely look for the snpport of the European Powers to being about the evacuation of Egypt. The *bourse Gazette* goes on to refer to the great and growing interest of Russia, Germany, and France in the Suez Canal and suggests that Great Britain should come to a compromise by conceding to those three Powers a coaling station on the banks of the Canal. The *Novosti* insists on the necessity of maintaing international rights in Egypt, and concludes its article as follows: "Let England pursue her civilising action in Egypt, but let her not forget that that country occupies quite a peculiar position, giving her the right to perpetual neutrality and international protection."

On the sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which took place on Sept. 18, 1882, the time-honoured custom of decking the colours with laurel was observed in those regiments of the British Army which took part in the engagement, when a British army, under Lord Wolseley, with the Foot Guards under the Duke of Connaught, defeated Arabi Pasha and the rebel army in Egypt. The subaltern doing duty with the detachment of Coldstream Guards which mounted the "Queen's Guard" in London for the day, carried the laurel-decked colours from Chelsea Barracks to the Guardhouse at St. James's Palace this morning.

The *Vossische Zeitung* gives the following particulars of Dr. Karl Neufeld's career, for the correctness of which it vouches:—

His mother, Frau Sanitaterath Neufeld, is still alive and residing at Fordon, a small town on the Vistulia, near Bromderg; his father died at the beginning of last year. The family of Neufeld has long been established at Fordon. Karl Neufeld studied medicine at Leipzig University, and went early in life to Egypt, following first his profession as a medical man and subsequently as a merchant. At the beginning of the eighties he had a practice at Keneh, Upper Egypt, where several Germans and also natives of his own home saw him. Subsequently he sat up as a merchant at Assuan. After the fall of Khartum and the firm established of the Mahdi's power at Omdurman Neufeld seems to have formed a scheme for opening up commercial intercourse with the closed Sudan for this equipped a caravan, with which he proceeded to Berber, which was then in the hands of Osman Digna. The latter sent the German, whom he looked upon as a dangerous spy, to the Khalifa Abdullahi. This was in 1886. All statements to the effect that Neufeld was an assistant of Gordon's, Emin Pasha's, or Slatin Pasha's, and that he hed been in the Egyptian service, are declared incorrect. Slatin Phasha, who at the time as a prisoner in the hands of the Khalifa, occupied a semi-confidential position as interpreter, refers to the arrival of Karl Neufeld at Omdurman in his great work. Neufeld was condemned to death, and was taken to the place of execution. He behaved there so courageously, asking to be executed like a Mohammedan (instead of suffering death by hanging), that the Khalifa was struck, and respited him under the gallows. He was taken to the general prison, with heavy chains on his hands and feet, and treated altogether in a most obominable manner. He was kept alive by the women, who took pity on him and fed him, as they had done before him to Slatin. Then an endeavour was made to utilise his knowledge. He knew nothing about founding cannon, but he managed to manufacture powder, and he was also ordered to invent a machine for coining money. As for the last ten years gold coin of the Khalifa's have been in circulation, it may be supposed that Neufeld produced them. His captivity was then made less onerous to him, and he received from the Khalifa a monthly salary of fifteen Maria Theresa dollars, which was subsequently doubled. Owing to the escape of Father Ohrwalder and, later, of Slatin Pasha, his position became worse. He was again manacled, and threatened with having his arms and feet hacked off if he should attempt to escape. There were many efforts to liberate him. The Austrian Catholic Mission, induced by Father Ohrwalder, Slatin Pasha, the British Government, the German, and more especially the Austrian, representives at Cairo, all endeavoured to further the escape of Neufeld. He frequently received money, but he refused to escape, as he would not accept liberty without his wife—an Abyssinian slave presented to him by the Khalifa—and the two children whom she had borne him. The latter would have been exposed to fearful tortures, and thus Neufeld chose to remain a prisoner. He was active subsequently as an artist, and as he could draw well he was ordered to decorate the mausoleum of the Mahdi, and this pleased the women of the Khalifa so much that they petitioned the latter for his liberation. It is also said that he has written Arabic books and illustrated them. The latter part of his twelve years' detention seems to have been less onerous as after the escape of Slatin he had to be interpreted to the Kalifa and translator of European newspapers, which the ruler of the Sudan received regularly. It is to the credit of the Kalifa Abdullahi that not one of the Christian prisoners received a hurt on the approach of the Anglo-Egyptian forces. It is expected that a narrative of his experinces in the Sudan will be shortly published by Dr. Neufeld.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA ASSASSINATED.

STABBED BY AN ITALIAN ANARCHIST.

THE Empress of Austria was foully murdered by an Italian Anarchist, at Geneva, on Saturday (Sept 10). The crime was of the most deliberate character, and has caused a thrill of horror throughout Europe. Messages of condolence have been received by the Austrian Emperor and Government from all parts of the civilized world. Signs of the public grief are universal throughout Austria-Hungary. The Emperor Francis Joseph, though severely shaken by the terrible calamity that has befallen him, makes strenuous efforts to maintain his self-control, and insists on carrying on the business of State as usual. The funeral of the Empress will take place in Vienna tomorrow (Saturday) and the German Emperor and the King of Saxony will in all likelihood attend. Anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place in several places in the Dual Monarchy.

The assassin, an Italian named Lucchesi, was promptly arrested. He glories in his deed. If condemned by the Swiss code he will not be executed; but there is some talk of his extradition.

It appears that the Empress had been a few days at Territet, near Montreux, and arrived at Geneva on Friday (Sept. 9). She observed a strict incognito at the Hotel Beau Rivage, where she was staying, and saw only Baroness Rothschild. Travelling as the Countess Hohenembs, she refused to be followed by detectives. At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning the Empress went out for a short walk with the Countess Szapary, her lady-in-waiting, while her suite took the express for Territet, with her luggage. It was supposed at the hotel that the Empress would also take the express, but at the last moment her secretary told the manager of the hotel that she would come back for lunch. After lunch, her Majesty whilst on her way from the hotel to the steamboat landing on the Quai du Mont Blanc had reached the Brunswick Monument in the square when a man coming from the opposite direction suddenly rushed up and dealt her a violent blow—to all appearance a blow with the fist. Her Majesty fell, but almost immediately rose to her feet, and with the assistance of one of the ladies-in-waiting and some of the passers by succeeded in reaching the steamboat pier. Her Majesty had hardly reached the deck of the steamer when she fainted. The captain at first hesitated to give the order for departure, but eventually the steamer put off. As the Empress did not regain consciousness the steamer was put about before it had left the harbour, and returned to the pier. Meanwhile the ladies-in-waiting who had been endeavouring to bring the Empress back to consciousness, had observed a small stain of blood on Her Majesty's under-garments.

When the pier was reached a stretcher was hastily improvised with oars and sailcloth, and on this the Empress was carried into the Hotel Beau Rivage. Dr. Golay and Mayor and a priest were immediately summoned, and a telegram was despatched to the Emperor Francis Joseph with the sad intelligence. All efforts to bring the Empress back to life proved unavailing, and Her Majesty expired at three o'clock, but not before the Abbe Lachenal had given her the consolation of the Church. Bishop Dernaz, of Fribourg, sent holy Sisters to Geneva, who spent Saturday night in the room praying before the body. It was decided to allow the body of the Empress to repose in the room of the hotel where she expired, and steps were at once taken to preserve the remains in ice until instructions were received from the Emperor as to the funeral.

COUNTESS SZAPARY'S NARRATIVE—THE EMPRESS UNAWARE OF HER WOUND.

The Empress's lady-in-waiting, Countess Szapary (according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*), thus describes the tragedy:—At half-past one we left the hotel, walking along the quay Mont Blanc slowly side by side. Suddenly I noticed a man coming at a fast step from the lake up to the Empress. He came round a tree that stood between him and us, his foot slipped and he made a plunge forward, stretching out his hand, as I thought, to regain his equilibrium. He then ran away. I did not notice that he touched the Empress. As I looked her way I saw her sink down, and caught her in my arms, asking if she felt any pain. The Empress answered. "I do not know. I think I feel a pin in my chest." "It must be fright," I said, "Will your Majesty take my arm?" The Empress straightened herself, saying, "No, thank you." I tried to support her, but she walked firmly. We went on board, where the Empress asked me if she was pale. I answered in the affirmative, adding, "It is through excitement." The Empress sank upon a seat, losing consciousness. I thought she was suffering from an attack of nerves, never dreaming of an attempt upon her life. Several ladies on board helped me to attend the unconscious Empress. It all happened so quickly that nobody could suspect what had been done. I saw no weapon in the man's hand. As the ladies opened her bodice, we saw no blood. When her dress was open she recovered and rose to her feet, saying in a clear voice, "Tell me what has happened?" She did not speak after that, but sank back again, became deadly pale, and breathed hard and harder. In the meantime the steamer had left the shore. I asked the captain to turn back. By the time we landed the Empress had lost consciousness. She was carried to the hotel and laid on a bed, where she died after a few minutes. I am positive she did not know she had been murdered. Only when her dress had been entirely removed did the blood and wound become visible.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH: A SMALL TRIANGULAR FILE.

The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular saw-file. The weapon was found in the passage of a house in the Rue des Alpes. On the instrument being shown to the assassin, he identified it as that which he had used. The three doctors who attended the Empress in her last moments have drawn up a detailed report as to the cause of her death, and this has been forwarded to Count Kufstein, the Austrian Minister to Switzerland. Dr. Golay, of Geneva, who attended the Empress in her last moments, and also assisted at the autopsy, states that the fatal instrument was driven with such violence that it broke the fourth rib, penetrated the lungs and pericardium, and pierced the heart from top to bottom, finally coming out through the lower part of the left ventricle. As the weapon was exceedingly sharp the bleeding was very slight, and only small drops of blood flowed into the pericardium. So long as the latter organ was not too full the action of the heart was not impeded. This explains why the unfortunate lady, even with a wound right through her heart, was able to walk for some distance. But as the pericardium gradually filled with blood, death finally ensued. Had not the dagger been drawn out Her Majesty would probably have lived some time longer, because, as the weapon filled the wound, it would have stopped the loss of blood. It appears that Dr. Golay had the injury photographed, but was obliged to deposit the negative with the Procurator-General, by whom it will be subsequently destroyed. In the opinion of the Swiss medical man the death of the Empress was gradual and quite painless.

THE ASSASSIN SINGS COMIC SONGS.

After striking the fatal blow, the murderer ran along the Rue des Alpes, but before he reached the vast Square des Alpes, where he could easily have baffled pursuit, he was seized by two cabmen (Victor Villemian and Louis Chamartin) who had witnessed the crime from their stations on the cab rank on the quay. They handed over their prisoner to a boatman named Albert Siaux and a gendarme named Kaiser. The murderer offered no resistance; on the contrary, he appeared to be in high spirits, and sang snatches of popular songs. He remarked on the way to the Paquis police-station: "My blow went home. She must be dead." On arriving at the police-station the prisoner declared that he was an Anarchist without means, and that his animosity was only directed against the rich. On being searched, his military passed book was found showing that he was enrolled in the army at Parma, that his name was Luigi Lucchesi, and that he was born on April 21, 1873, in Paris, though of Italian parents.

At the close of the examination by the police commissary Lucchesi said he had been working for the past month at Lausanne, and that he had come to Geneva hoping to find the Duke of Orleans. Reading in the newspapers that the Empress of Austria had arrived, he determined to murder her instead. He knew the Empress by sight, having seen her at Buda Pesth. From Friday afternoon he followed Her Majesty about. Shortly before half-past one on Saturday afternoon he saw the Empress's manservant leave the Hotel Beau Rivage and walk towards the Mont Blanc landing stage. Concluding that Her Majesty was about to take the boat, he bid himself opposite the Hotel de la Paix behind a tree. There he waited with a sharp file concealed up the right sleeve of his coat.

Throughout his examination by the Police Commissary, Lucchesi's attitude was one of revolting cynicism. He confessed that he had been an Anarchist from the age of thirteen years, adding that if all the Anarchists were to do their duty as he had done his, bourgeois society would soon disappear. He said he was perfectly aware that this isolated murder served no purpose, but he had committed it so as to set an example. He had gone to Geneva fully resolved to assassinate "the Chief of some State."

Lucchesi, it seems, was a bootmaker by trade, and had also worked as a stonemason.

Several members of the Austrian secret police have arrived at Geneva to attend the judicial investigations into the murder.

The Federal Judicial authorities have opened an inquiry into the circumstances of the crime. About a dozen men with whom Lucchesi had intercourse have been arrested at Lausanne as a measure of precaution. The murderer will be tried in accordance with the Penal Code of the Canton in which the crime was committed. The Code does not impose capital punishment for murder, but imprisonment for life. The *Tribuna*, of Geneva declares, however, that "It is quite possible the assassin may not escape the doom he so richly deserves, inasmuch as, being a foreigner, he may be delivered to the Austrian Government under the law of extra-territoriality."

At present the only people who are absolutely excluded from Switzerland are the Jesuits.

THE EMPEROR'S GRIEF AND FORTITUDE.

The first effect upon the Emperor of the news, which was communicated with all possible consideration at Schoenbrunn, is described as terrible. When he realised what had happened he sank into a chair with a convulsive shudder, grasping his head with both hands as if it would burst. With a deep groan he exclaimed: "I see I am not to be spared any single misfortune in this world." According to another account, he said: "It is incredible how any creature could have laid his hands on such a woman, who never hurt a soul, and only did good all her life." Then followed a long silence. The Emperor, nevertheless, was able to receive his brother the Archduke Ludwig Victor, and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who arrived a little later, as well as several of the Ministers and Court officials. All were deeply affected by his grief no less than by the strength of will that enabled him to master it in order to give the necessary instructions to the officials. He is known to have been oppressed by forebodings all this year, and is said to have fervently exclaimed: "I wish the Jubilee were safely over."

An immense concourse of people gathered before the palace, gazing pathetically at the windows, and waiting to offer the Emperor silent sympathy in case he should come from Schoenbrunn to Vienna. The Emperor's brother, the Archduke Ludwig Victor, was dining at a restaurant in the Jubilee Exhibition when he was informed of the assassination. He at once drove to Schoenbrunn. When the Emperor and his brother met they forgot all formularies of Court ceremony in their common grief, embraced each other, and cried together. The Emperor was in a painfully agitated state all the evening (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). First he drove to the station, to proceed to Geneva, but yielded to persuasion and returned to Schoenbrunn. Then he started out to go to Vienna, but again changed his mind, and turned back to Schoenbrunn. After midnight he retired, but lights which burned until dawn in his apartments showed that the unhappy monarch had found no rest. The Emperor, distracted and unable to eat or sleep, did not leave his apartments in Schoenbrunn Castle. His daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valerie, arrived early on Sunday, and has not left the Emperor's side since then. The meeting of the Archduchess Marie Valerie with the Emperor is touchingly described. Father and daughter remained locked in each others arms for several minutes, their sobs going to the hearts of those present.

The Emperor, with his daughters the Archduchesses Gisela and Marie Valeria, attended Mass on Monday morning at the private chapel in the palace at Schoenbrunn, where he showed signs of intense grief. On Sunday His Majesty said, "I do not lose faith in God," and expressed a desire to make his confession and receive communion during the week. The Emperor alluded with much emotion to a passage in the Empress's last letter, in which she wrote that she felt well, and was pleased at the prospect of returning to Vienna in a very few days to take part in the Jubilee festivities. The Emperor discharged his duties of State on Monday without interruption, and with his usual earnestness. His Majesty also insists on personally attending to the numberless messages of sympathy which are arriving from all parts. On Tuesday morning the Emperor received Baron Banffy, who conveyed to His Majesty a message of sympathy from the Hungarian Government and Parliament.

SWISS ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR.

The Swiss Federal Council met at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. It sent the Emperor of Austria the following telegram:—

The Swiss Federal Council has the honour to express to your Majesty its most profound grief and its most deep-felt indignation at the horrible crime to which Her Majesty the Empress Elisabeth has fallen a victim, pain and indignation which are all the greater owing to the foul crime having been committed on Swiss territory, where the departed, as she had often done before, was seeking recovery from bodily sufferings, which, as on previous occasions, she had every hope of finding. The Council hastens to assure your Majesty at the same time, of its own warmest sympathy, and that of the whole Swiss people, in the irreparable loss which your Majesty, the Imperial House, and the peoples of Austria-Hungary have suffered through the exalted lady's death.

The Emperor of Austria sent the following telegraphic reply:—Deeply touched by deep sympathy expressed in so warm a manner. I thank the Federal Council and the whole Swiss people from the bottom of my heart for their participation in the bitter sorrow which the inscrutable decree of Providence has brought upon me.

The Austrian Ambassador, Count Kuefstein, has telegraphed to the Federal Council from Geneva as follows:—

Count Goluchowski has charged me to thank the Federal Council for the cordial sympathy which it has expressed, both through me, and through the medium of the Swiss Embassy, on the occasion of the death, in such tragic circumstances, of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen. I am at the same time instructed to convey to you, the Minister's most heartfelt thanks, and to inform you that his Excellency will not fail to bring these demonstrations of sympathy to the knowledge of his august master.

Throughout Switzerland the news of the murder called forth a universal feeling of consternation and horror among both natives and visitors. The Emperor and Empress of Austria had long been held in high respect by the Swiss people, who though usually undemonstrative, constantly gave the Empress Elisabeth proofs of their regard and sympathy. She had latterly been as much at home on the shores of Lake Leman as in the seclusion of her favourite residence at Lainz, near Vienna. Here the Kaiserin found amid the unrivalled beauties of Swiss scenery that soothing influence which she had sought in vain at Corfu.

The popular manifestation in Geneva of sympathy with Austria in its tragic bereavement, was most impressive on Monday. An enormous crowd defiled past the Hotel Beau Rivage, where the dead Empress is lying. At the head of the procession were all the members of the Geneva Government.

In the register of deaths of the town of Geneva the name of the Empress is thus entered:—

Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, Queen of Hungary (then follows a complete list of her titles and dignities), sixty-one years of age. Died on Sept. 10, 1898, at 2.10 p.m., at the Hotel Beau Rivage, Geneva.

The entry of the Empress's death stands on the register between those of a child and a woman, who expired on the same day.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO THE POPE.

The Osservatore Romano publishes the text of the reply sent by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Pope's telegram of condolence:—

In the frightful misfortune which has struck me and my House the words of your Holiness, full of holy indignation and of affection, and inspired with that faith which is henceforth my only refuge, have conveyed sweet consolation to my broken heart. Holy Father, accept my profoundest and most devoted thanks for your words and your paternal benediction, and pray remember with pity in your holy prayers henceforward the sainty soul of my blessed and well-beloved companion, as also myself and my family,—FRANCIS JOSEPH.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

The news of the assassination became known in Vienna between five and six o'clock on Saturday evening, and spread like wildfire throughout the city, producing an effect akin to stupefaction. Mingled with the feeling of profound grief was one of intense indignation at such an appalling and unprovoked crime. The streets immediately filled with thousands of people, and in many places became quite impassable to vehicles. All the newspapers issued special editions with the intelligence, which seemed to many incredible, until a special edition of the semi-official "Weiner Abendpost appeared with confirmation. The journals all paid a warm tribute to the noble qualities of head and heart of the late Empress. They were passed from hand to hand in the streets, and groups of people were to be seen on all sides gathered round someone who read the news aloud. Outside the opera an Englishman, surrounded by a crowd, held a copy of a newspaper containing the only two telegrams which reached Vienna up to eleven o'clock. He was called on to read aloud what news the telegrams contained, and he attempted to do so, but broke down. A remarkable scene occurred in the great court of the Burg. A Court servant in his livery appeared among the crowded people repeatedly crying, "Where is the murderer of our Empress!" He had become insane under the influence of this dreadful event, and, falling down unconscious at the monument of the Emperor Francis, was carried away to a hospital. The performances in the Court theatres and in the Jubilee Exhibition were immediately cancelled. Profound grief was everywhere apparent. After the arrival of the news, the Archdukes staying at Vienna, Count Goluchowski, Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Thun, the Austrian Premier, went to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is at Schoenbrunn. All the theatres, both in the capital and in all the provincial centres, were closed. The bells in the church towers were tolling for the dead. As time wore on the streets assumed their wonted aspect, and it seemed as if the clanging of the bells alone told of the new sorrow that had struck at the nation's heart. The Vienna journals are unanimous in their admiration of the sublime superiority to personal considerations, the iron will, the self-control, and the marvellous resignation displayed by the Emperor. They record that His Majesty himself gave order for the body of the Empress to be brought to Vienna, made the arrangements regarding the transport of the remains, and issued directions concerning the ceremonial to be observed at the funeral. He also personally put off the Hungarian manœuvres. All the papers testify to the health of the Emperor being unshaken.

On Saturday a monument to the Emperor was being unveiled at Schwechat amid much rejoicing. The news of the assassination of the Empress arrived during a torchlight procession. The torches were immediately extinguished and in a few hours the national colours throughout the town had been replaced by black flags, both on houses and on the monument.

The Court theatres will be closed seven days, and the national mourning will extend from three to six months. Black flags and draperies are now universal in Vienna.

All the Jubilee festivities, processions, and entertainments which were proposed for November and December have been countermanded.

Anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place in several ports of the Dual Monarchy.

AN ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs:—It is now beyond doubt that the assassin belonged to an international secret society which held its meetings at Zurich. In one of these meetings it was decided that some crowned head should be sacrificed to advance the cause of Anarchism. Lots were drawn, and Lucchesi was selected for the purpose. It is said that he tried to come across the President of the Republic, but failed. He next set his eyes on the emperor of Russia and the Queen of England, but with no better success. His comrades began to accuse him of want of resolution. Touched to the quick, he declared that he would hesitate no longer, and as the Empress of Austria was near at hand, he chose her as his victim.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that it is believed that the assassination was the result of a plot hatched by Italian Anarchists. It appears that Lucchesi was prosecuted by the authorities of Bologna for inciting citizens to riot and revolt. Having been implicated in the disturbances at Milan, he had been expelled from Italy, and had taken refuge at Zurich. He belonged to the Anarchist group of Lugano.

Some little time ago (says the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*) the French police obtained secret information of the hatching of a vast Anarchist plot, directed more or less indiscriminately against the heads of States. A band of fifteen Italians gathered at Zurich was engaged on plans for the assassination of the King of Italy and of M. Felix Faure. This was the gist of the report sent in, and the Belgian, Austrian, and Italian police were also duly warned. The man who has killed the Empress of Austria was not with this gang, but it is presumed that, like other Anarchists, he was in close communication with it.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says:—

It is difficult to convey even an approximately adequate notion of the profundity of the impression of horror and sadness created throughout Italy by the news of the foul play perpetrated upon the Empress of Austria. Italy shares with all civilised countries the sense of indignation at the dastardly deed and loathing for its author, but to Italian grief poignancy is added by the knowledge that the murderer, like his fell prototypes Caserio, Acciarito, and Angiolillo is of Italian nationality and name. In face of so dire a list, the reflection that Anarchism has no fatherland brings little comfort to Italian minds. Italian sorrow is intense because it is touched with shame.

In an article on the tragedy at Geneva, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:—

It was the hand of an Anarchist which grasped the weapon wherewith to put an end to the life of the Empress Elisabeth. That financial sect not only deserves to be placed outside all law, but it even places itself outside humanity, for in crimes of this kind nothing human can be found. There is no more indication of human reason than there is trace of feeling in the gang that commits them. It is impossible to believe that such savage passions and propensities cannot be controlled; that modern communities, which are so proud of their civilisation, should not unite to put an end to such barbarous proceedings, which throw humanity back into the very darkest ages.

Several Italian newspapers have received telegrams stating that during the past few days copies of a revolutionary manifesto, bearing the signature of a revolutionary committee, have been circulated at Milan.

The Editor of the *Don Marzio* of Naples has published a blustering letter from Lucchesi, in which the murderer says that it is necessary to strike "all those who try to subject other men to their own wills," and that "one *coup* must follow another at short intervals."

UGANDA MUTINEERS DISPERSED.

THE following despatch was received at the Foreign Office on Sept. 9 from Mr. A. Berkeley, Her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda, dated Kampala, Aug. 15:—"I have received detailed report from Major Martyr which indicates complete success of the action against the mutineers on Aug. 4. The whole party were dispersed and pursued, over forty being killed and thirty-four taken prisoners. An act of conspicuous gallantry was performed by Major Price, of 1st Baluchis, in capturing the enemy's outpost with a few Somalis. He approached the post on the 3rd at night, and clearing a breastwork, went in single-handed, shooting down the men of the picket. The post was composed of ten men, nearly all of whom were killed or taken prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition were seized. Great courage was shown by a Somali corporal and an interpreter supporting Major Price.

Lord Salisbury (says the "Globe") is said to take a very special interest in the progress of the Uganda railway, and arranges to have a weekly report sent to him. Photographs of the line have arrived, and, it need hardly be said, are of extreme interest. The difficulties encountered by the engineers have been of a much more formidable character than has been supposed to be case by people who are inclined to make light of the undertaking. Of the total projected length of 600 miles, about a third has now been completed, much of which runs through dense jungle full of big game, a fact which has lent no little excitement to the work of carrying forward the line. The sickness, unhappily, has been very heavy, as the low-lying country, which has now been left behind, is naturally very unhealthy. It is expected that a further grant will be necessary; but it is hardly likely to be grudged in the case of a work of such great and varied importance.

QUEEN WILHELMINA SHOT AT.

THE Amsterdam correspondent of the *Pall Mal Gazette* telegraphed on Sept. 12:—

Details are published of an alleged attempt to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina in the earlier part of the coronation ceremonies a fortnight ago. Count van Limburg-Stirum, whose wife was wounded as the result of the assassin's dastardly attempt, states that the girl-Queen's conduct was nobly heroic. Three shots were fired at Her Majesty, but she never lost her presence of mind for a moment, her first thought and her first word being for her people. On the spot she pledged her entourage to secrecy, in order that the nation's rejoicings during the approaching festivities might not be marred. It is also stated, by those who have been recently in the company of Her Majesty, that she had had a representiment of such an evil for some time past. The ball has been safely extracted from the arm of the Countess van Limburg-Stirum, who was shot in her attempt to protect the Queen. She is now rapidly recovering from the wound and mental shock. The account of Count van Limburg-Stirum was not published, and orders were given throughout the Netherlands that all information on the subject should be suppressed through the telegraph. It is a fact that even the Dutch people knew nothing of the matter until after the close of the festivities, when the news came indirectly from Berlin. During the week of festivities the Queen has suffered a mental strain that has been most painful, in asmuch as she and those who were present at the cowardly attempt a fortnight before, feared a second assault.

THE dates and places to be visited during Lord Elgin's tour in Burma are published in the *Gazette* of that province. His Excellency, who will be accompanied by Lady Elgin, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Babington Smith, Sir William Cunningham, Captain Goodridge, R.N., Colonel Durand, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, I.M.S., and three A.-D.-C.'s, beside the Assistant Private Secretary, is expected to reach Rangoon on Wednesday morning, November 16th, and will have a public reception and address of welcome. A levee will be held at Government House on the evening of the same day. After a day devoted to sightseeing, His Excellency will leave privately by train on Friday forenoon for Mandalay, where another public reception and another levee await him on the following day. On Tuesday there will be a garden party and boat races on the Moat, and on Wednesday a short run will be taken to some places of interest on the Mandalay-Kunlon line. On November 24th the Viceroy will leave Mandalay privately, passing through Mogaung to Myitkina, where he will halt a day before proceeding to Bhamo, which he is timed to reach on November 28th. His arrival at both the last named towns will be public. At Bhamo a big Kachin Durbar will be held on Tuesday, November 9th, and next day the Viceroy will take steamer down the river and after four days, for the rest and quiet of which we can imagine him being devoutly grateful, will reach Pagan famous for its pagodas. He will leave Pagan on December 5th, and after a brief halt at Prome, will take the train to Rangoon, arriving there privately on December 7th. Next day there will be another big durbar, and on Friday evening, December 9th, His Excellency and party will depart by steamer to Moulmein, a few hours, run down the coast. The arrival at Moulmein on December 10th will be public, and at noon on Monday, after visiting the caves in the vicinity, the tour will come to an end, and the Viceregal party will embark for Calcutta.

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

REUTER'S correspondent telegraphed from Omdurman on Sept. 7:—

It appears that a few days before the arrival here of the Anglo-Egyptian Army, the Khalifa heard that a force of white men had occupied Fashoda. The Khalifa sent two of his steamers to ascertain the truth of this report. One of these boats arrived back at Omdurman this morning for the purpose of reporting to the Kalifa. Finding the city in the hands of the Sirdar, the steamer surrendered to him. The captain reports that he arrived at Fashoda to find it occupied by a white force. His vessel was heavily fired upon and narrowly escaped annihilation. As it was, he lost many men killed and wounded. Subsequent information tends to confirm the belief that the force at Fashoda is French. The bullets found in the hull of the steamer are thought to be those of the French rifle. Our flotilla of gunboats proceeds up the river as soon as possible.

It is announced that the Sirdar is proceeding to Fashoda with some gunboats. He will probably take a fortnight to get there and a week to return to Omdurman.

The French Press, commenting on the news from Fashoda, insists that the first comer has the right of occupation, and that Fashoda is the natural hinterland of Ubanghi.

Sir Edward Grey in March, 1895, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, deliberately "affected" France with notice that she was not at liberty, so far as Great Britain was concerned, to plant her flag on the Upper Nile. He said:—

I am asked whether or not it is the case that a French expedition is going from the West of Africa with the intention of entering the Nile Valley and of occupying up to the Nile. . . . We have no knowledge and no reason to suppose that any French expedition has instructions or intentions to enter the Nile Valley, and I would go further and say that after all I have explained about the claims which we consider we have under past agreements, about the claims which we consider that Egypt may have in the Nile Valley, dormant, but never withdrawn and adding to that that those claims, and our views with regard to those claims are fully and clearly known to the French Government, and have been expressed to them—I say I cannot think it is possible that those rumours deserve credence. Because the advance of a French expedition under secret instructions right from the other side of Africa into a territory over which our claims have been known for so long would be not merely an inconsistent and unexpected act, but it must be perfectly known to the French Government that it would be an unfriendly act, and would be so regarded by us.

All the Press correspondents at Omdurman have been ordered to return to Cairo.

The Marchand expedition, which started from the West Coast of Africa, followed the course of the River Ubanghi. It left Bangi in April, 1897. The party were in seventy-two canoes, there being 1200 paddlemen with 1500 loads, and reached Semio in June, 1897. M. Liotard, the French Commissary for Upper Ubanghi, in June, 1897, established a post at Dem Ziber. Captain Marchand, on arrival at Tamboura, split his expedition into two portions, himself leading a reconnaissance as far as Rumbek towards the end of August, 1897. The other portion, composed of Lieutenants Mangin and Largeau and Dr. Emily, proceeded down the Sueh to Meshra-e-Rek. In December, 1897, the expedition is reported to have launched its boats and begun the descent of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Captain Marchand had with him 200 Senegalese troops and 6000 reserve guns for the purpose of arming native allies. The gunboats Faitherbe, which was carried up in sections, was also launched. Since then (says the *Daily Mail*) there have been many rumours, but no real news, as to the movements of the expedition, which ought, of course, under ordinary circumstances, to have had plenty of time to reach Fashoda. Advices to hand this week make it clear that the MacDonald expedition has not reached the White Nile. The Bonchamps-Bonvalot mission, which was to have me, Marchand at Fashoda from the Abyssinian side, has, it is known, collapsed entirely. The Bahr-el-Ghazal province is claimed by Egypt. The objects of the Marchand mission have never been officially avowed by the French Government. The attitude adopted by the Congo Free State towards the French efforts at penetration in the Upper Nile valley is adversely commented on by the *Daily Mail*, which says:—

About the middle of 1894 the French first began sending up officers and men to occupy the Upper Ubanghi district in order to take possession of the Belgian "posts" above the fourth parallel. This was in accordance with the terms of the convention which France forced down the throat of King Leopold subsequent to the signing of the Anglo-Congolese Treaty in 1894. At this time the Congo Railway was not half finished, and the French were, of course, on the very worst possible terms with the Congo Free State officials. The French forces were therefore compelled—and during the two succeeding years, 1895 and 1896, were likewise compelled—to take the painful and laborious land route from Loango to Brazzaville, which latter place is the administrative centre and veritable starting point in the French Congo, for expeditions going east and north. This journey from Loango to Brazzaville, owing to the absence of roads, the difficulty of recruiting porters, the hostility of the notorious "Pahouins," and the impenetrable nature of the forests, which are encountered for nearly the whole distance (about 370 miles), not only seriously delayed the onwards march of the French, but greatly fatigued the personnel of the expedition, which arrived at Brazzaville exausted and decimated by fever. In 1897, when the Congo Railway was approaching completion, a secret arrangement was come to between the French Government and the Congo Railway officials for the conveyance of French troops, stores, and ammunition, through Congo Free State territory, by the Congo Railway Company (whose principal director, Lieut.-Col. Thys is aide-de-camp to the king). Instead of a wearisome and demoralising journey of three months, French troops can now be transported from Matadi, where they are landed to, Leopoldville' where they cross over to Brazzaville on the French bank, in forty-eight hours. Shortly after this agreement was completed, the French Government made special arrangements with the Chargeurs Reunis Steamship Line (which is subsidised to the tune of £20,000 per annum) and also with the Fraissinet Line (which receives £16,000 annually) to call every two months at Matadi. In February of the present year the first practical outcome of the agreement took place. The steamship Stamboul, of the Fraissinet Line, landed at Matadi, on Feb. 25, eight French officers and 150 Senegalese sharpshooters, together with a large quantity of stores. The railway was put at the disposal of the force, which was speedily conveyed to Leopoldville, whence it crossed to the French bank of the river. This contingent was followed by other contingents, and about 700 officers and men have passed up the Congo railway this year, to swell the French "corps d'occupation" in the Bahr-el-Gazal. The French officers have been feasted by their Belgian confreres in Boma and Matadi, and at least on the occasion the Governor-General of the Congo State gave a banquet in their honour. Now, the question is, is all this compatible with the position, of a neutral State? True, England and France are not at war, but England has, through the mouth of her statesman—both Conservative and Liberal—declared that the invasion of the Nile Valley by France would be looked upon as an "unfriendly act." An unfriendly act, to put it plainly involves war. Consequently the Congo State in aiding, encouraging, and abetting French aggression on the British sphere of influence, must be considered as going uncommonly near the line of an open violation of its neutrality laws. It was declared to the writer some weeks ago by a thoroughly competent person, that France could not have pursued her way successfully in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, if it had not been for the "gracieusete" of Belgian officials and this notwithstanding the fact that, individually the French dislike the Belgians almost as much as they do the Germans, and infinitely more than they do the English.

The *Daily Telegraph's* war correspondent in the Sudan wires that the white force which is at Fashoda is undoubtedly French. The Sirdar has gone up the Nile from Khartum, with about 2000 men and two batteries of artillery, to hoist the British and Egyptian flags at Fashoda, which he expects to do this week, under any circumstances.

The French still continue to assume that the matter will be made a subject of negotiations, and refuse to believe that force will be used to turn Marchand out of Fashoda.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have passed the following minute in relation to Khartum:—

That the secretaries be authorised to arrange with the missionaries of the Egypt or Palestine Mission whom they consider the most suitable to hold themselves ready to proceed to Khartum as soon as possible and that they also be authorised to instruct Dr. Harper, as acting secretary of the Egypt Mission, to approach the authorities in Egypt with a view to securing their concurrence in the opening of the mission at the earliest possible date, sanction being given to these instructions being telegraphed to the field if it be found advisable.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,18,751	Rs. 2,90,723	Rs. 5,598	Rs. 4,15,072
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	4,67,951
Decrease				51,832

DEADLY IMPLEMENTS OF WARFARE.

SOME NOVELTIES IN THE SUDAN CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S marvellously successful campaign in the Sudan is of interest (says *Engineering*), as affording the first occasion in which the new high-explosive shells have been used in actual warfare. Much experimental work has, of course, been carried out at home, and is still going on, in the hope of discovering an entirely satisfactory delayed-action fuse. At present it is stated that the shells are more useful against men than material. Another novelty tried in the campaign is the Woolwich bullet, which has been devised with a view to increasing the stopping power of the Lee-Enfield rifle, whilst at the same time avoiding the inflicting an extremely severe wound at a short range. Thus the Spaniards-bullet. Apparently this object has been obtained, as in the recent battle the Egyptian and Sudanese troops were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, whilst the British troops had the Lee-Enfield. Accounts of the battle state that the Dervishes succeeded in getting closer to the native than they did to the white troops. In discussing these small bore bullets it has to be remembered that the type originally used, which is practically identical with those still employed on the Continent, was capable of inflicting an extremely severe wound at a short range. Thus the Spaniards were at one time accused of using explosive bullets before Santiago, the characters of the wounds inflicted with the Mauser rifle giving rise to this charge, which further investigation proved to be quite baseless. Up to a range of 300 yards the extremely high velocity of the modern small-born bullet causes quite an explosive effect when entering a soft body. If the latter is killed with liquid, it will be burst by the hydraulic pressure set up, as has been proved by repeated experiments. A remarkable confirmation of this is related by an Italian officer, Major Michelini. The Italian rifle is of but 6·5 millimetres (2·56 in.) in diameter, and proved very deficient in stopping power at the battle of Adowa. Nevertheless at short ranges the very high velocity of the bullet gives rise to a powerful explosive effect, as already explained. Major Michelini one day fired one of these guns into water at an angle of about 45 deg. A dead fish almost immediately rose to the surface. On examination, no wound was discoverable in the body, the death being due entirely to the hydraulic shock arising from the impact of the bullet with the water. Further experiments amply confirmed this view of the matter, other fish being killed in the same way exactly as if by an explosion of a dynamite cartridge, which in certain districts forms a favourite method of poaching fish from preserved waters. The effects of this hydraulic shock seem, from Major Michelini's experiments to be sufficient to kill all fish within 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. of the point of impact. Beyond the range of 300 yards the ordinary bullet inflicts a would of a much less dangerous character, and instances are on record of men being shot through the head and recovering.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS INDIA.

"THE MANCHURIA OF PERSIA."

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Morning Post" (Sept. 10 draws attention to the Russian advance in Southern Persia, notably in the province of Seistan, to the South West of Gandahar. Russia (he says), has for some time been in possession of a concession from the Shah in regard to Khorassan and Eastern Persia analogous to that obtained from the Chinese Government as to Manchuria. The arrangement provides that no foreign syndicate or foreign Power is to be allowed to construct a Railway in any part of the country for a period of fifteen years, and meanwhile Russia is to be permitted to build one from any station of her Trans-Caspian line to Meshed and to the Siestan frontier, thence to the Persian Gulf with a terminus at any port chosen, by preference Bender Abbas. In addition Russia is to have the privilege of making roads for ordinary wheeled traffic, to feed these railways, and is to be permitted to employ troops in small detachments to guard the lines and roads made under the agreement. Obviously, there is a remarkable analogy between this arrangement and that concluded with the Chinese in regard to Manchuria.

The railroads contemplated are two in number; a through line forming a junction with the Trans-Caspian, and running to Bender Abbas, and a branch extension carried to the frontier of Seistan. The through line is designed to give Russia access to the Indian Ocean, and in this manner to connect the shipping port of the Persian Gulf with her own Trans-Caspian Line in the interests of trade. And this it undoubtedly does. But it accomplishes a good deal more, not incidentally, but designedly, for the line is planned with considerable astuteness, so as to secure certain political and military advantages; in fact, to command the roads to Herat, and to threaten Gandahar.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN FRANCE

THE Queen's maternal feelings (telegraphs Mrs. Crawford to the *Daily News*) will be gratified to hear that the Duke of Connaught is spoken of as "un bel homme et tres affable." He tasted the rata, or Irish stew, which is the daily dish of the French soldiers. It is made of beef, potatoes, carrots, onions, and bread. The soldiers buy the vegetables themselves. He pronounced the beef excellent. General Negrier, who was standing by, laughed heartily and said, "You think so because the French soldier is a good cook."

Reuter's Moulins correspondent telegraphs that the Duke, when he sampled the men's rations, observed laughingly, "I must be sparing, for I am taking some one's share." His Royal Highness also again displayed much interest in the men's knapsacks. He got one of the soldiers to empty his, and examined the contents in detail, with the closest attention afterwards declaring that the knapsack was a model of lightness.

The Duke of Connaught was the victim, on Sept. 12, of what might have proved an exceedingly nasty accident at the French Military Manœuvres which he is attending as guest of President Faure. In obedience to General Negrier's orders there was a great cannonade, which frightened the Duke's horse. It bounded forward, and slipping, fell. The Duke had the presence of mind and nimbleness to withdraw his feet from the stirrups and jump off, otherwise the horse would have rolled over him. He mounted a fresh charger, and the incident was soon forgotten. The President had a small luncheon party at the Chateau of Onéval. The Duke was his chief guest. On Sept. 14, during a brief suspension of the operations, the President and the Duke of Connaught took the opportunity to dismount. They then made their way among the soldiers, President Faure questioning them as to whether they were fatigued by the exertions they had been called upon to make, while the Duke of Connaught displayed especial interest in the soldier's knapsack. He made many inquiries as to its contents, and as to the differences between it and the knapsack with which the men would be supplied in case of mobilisation. Finally (says the "Standard's" correspondent), he took one of the knapsacks, and, after feeling its weight in one hand, had it strapped on his shoulders and walked a short distance thus equipped in order to test whether the straps chafed the arms or hampered the men's movements. This scene appeared to afford a number of spectators, perched upon some neighbouring straw-stacks, considerable amusement, and the Duke was loudly cheered. President Faure and His Royal Highness afterwards remounted, and continued to follow the operations.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr V A Stowell, B C S
Mr R Parry, B C S
Mr G W Shaw, B C S
Mr L H Saunders, B C S
Mr A G Cooke, B C S
Mr G Macartney, B
Mr D Carr, B
Mr J Nisbet, B
Mr W E Knight, B
Mr J M Coates, B
Capt H A H Thompson
Lieut T K Gaskell
Lieut J D Reece
Lieut M E Nuttall

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J R Drummond, B C S, to Nov 19, '98
Mr W T Hall, BCS, 1 week
Mr F L J Williamson, B C S, 6 mos
Mr D O'Dowda, B, 6 mos
Mr R C Ewing, B, 6 mos
Mr E A O'Bryen, B, 9 mos
Mr R W Roberts, B, to Dec 20, '98
Mr E D Bennett, B, 3 mos
Mr H Molony, B, 3 mos
Mr H Murray, B, 1 week
Lieut-Col A Wapshare, 1 mo
Major C C Ellis, 12 days
Major R G Egerton, 24 days
Major A Cadell, 4 days
Major Hedley Wright, 3 mos
Major M O'Dwyer, I M S, 3 mos
Major C Adams, IMS, 3 mos
Capt F L Vincent, 3 mos
Capt R E M Sheehan, 3 mos
Capt C L M Rich, 7 days
Capt H F E Hodges, 2 mos
Lieut W A Watts-Jones, 1 mo
Lieut E N Stockley, 2 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr W H Moreland, B C S
Mr C A Bell, B C S
Mr A W Stogdon, B C S
Mr B Robertson, B C S
Mr W T Hall, B C S
Mr J R Drummond, B C S
Mr J H Hull
Mr C E F Bunbury
Mr W A Johns
Mr J S Fegredo
Mr G S E Rice
Mr W E G Belcher
Mr J E Barrett
Mr H S Styan
Mr C M Mullaly, M C S
Mr J H Munro, M C S
Mr A A Hall, M
Mr E G G[illegible]gan, B
Lt-Col H St S Maxwell, C S I
Lt-Col G F Wilson
Lt-Col [illegible] G [illegible]
Lt-Col A Wapshare
Lt-Col [illegible] Bell
Major R G Egerton
Major C C Ellis
Major J [illegible] Spankie
Major A Cadell
Lieut [illegible] Taylor
Lieut H R [illegible]
Lieut [illegible] E Pennell
Lieut E W Kelly
Lieut F R S Grevers
Sub-Conductor J O Ramsbotton

THE RISING IN CRETE.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO THE GOVERNOR.

IT is now asserted that the outbreak in Candia, on September 6, was preconcerted, and serious charges are preferred against the Turkish Governor, Edhem Pasha, who, it is said, could have prevented the trouble, in which about 600 Christians, men, women, children, out of a population of 1,200, were burnt alive or massacred. The President of the Cretan Assembly has officially addressed the Admirals, ascribing the outbreak to the presence of the Turkish troops in Crete, and intimating that the Executive Committee of the Assembly resigns until the Turkish Administration has retired. The Admirals (who, on September 12, sent identical telegrams to their Governments describing the situation as "very grave") replied that they wished the committee to remain and help them in the present critical circumstances, assuring them of an approaching final settlement of the question.

On Sept. 13 Admiral Noel handed an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, demanding the delivery of the ringleaders in the recent outbreak, some immediately and others within forty-eight hours, for summary punishment; that the tithes collected since Sept. 3 shall be handed over; and that the forts and ramparts commanding the town and the British barricades and trenches shall be surrendered.

Admiral Noel's demand that the Turkish authorities should demolish the houses in the vicinity of the camp whence the Bashi-Bazouks fired on the British troops was complied with on Sept. 14, when it was reported that the Turkish authorities had already arrested twenty of the ringleaders.

The Bashi-Bazouks have consented to be disarmed, on condition that they are premitted to surrender their weapons to the Turkish authorities.

The Porte, on Sept. 11, issued two circulars on the Cretan question, the first alleging that the British provoked the disorders at Candia, and the second refusing to withdraw its troops from the island.

The Sultan has ordered a total abstention by the Porte from communication with the Embassies concerning the Candian incident; and the Turkish authorities justify their inaction by stating that they had received orders from Ismail Pasha not to interfere when the British demanded the tithes.

On Sept. 11 250 men of the Dorset regiment arrived, on Sept. 12 273 of the Border Regiment, and on Sept. 13 a battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers, bringing the total at Candia up to about 2,000 British altogether. The international squadron at anchor in the roadstead of Candia numbers some ten men-of-war.

The official list of the casualties among the British soldiers at Candia contains the names of one officer and two wounded and nine men killed and twenty-five wounded. In addition four seamen were killed and fourteen wounded. The names of the seamen were given in our last issue; the names of the soldiers are appended:—

1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry.—Killed: Lieut. Haldane, 6085 Pte. James Cox, 6396 Pte. Thomas Thompson, 6484 Pte. Robert McNeill, 6495 Pte. William Weston, 6259 Pte. Alexander Allison, 6547 Pte. John Bill, 6462 Piper Murdock Campbell, 5312 Pte. R. Fiddle 6310 Pte. G. Rayne. Wounded: Sec. Lieut. Segrave, 4448 Sergt. Ferguson, 3986 Sergt. Gray, 5352 Corpl. Ray, 5891 Bugler Mackenzie, 6337 Pte. Perkins, 4674 Pte. O'Neil (?), since dead, 6409 Pte. Guthrie, 4895 Pte. Fraser, 5793 Pte. McDonald, 6482 Pte. Cassidy, 6080 Pte. Maclean, 5894 Pte. Maskell, 3140 Pte. Welsh (?), 4384 Pte. Watson, 6233 Pte. Hunt, 6271 Pte. Dovey, 4863 Pte. Murphy, 6273 Pte. Harding, 5383 Pte. Nash, 6589 Pte. Kay, 5937 Pte. Larcombe, 6552 Pte. Hargreaves.

ROYAL army medical Corps.: Wounded: Lieut. Clarke, 11,177 Pte. Biddiscombe (?)

Royal engineers.—Wounded.—26,601 Sapper Richards.

Sir Herbert Chermside has left London for Crete, to resume the command of the Birtish forces there.

It is again stated that Prince George of Greece will be appointed Governor.

The Italian Vice-Consul at Candia has given a detailed account of the murder of Mr. Calocherino, the British Vice-Consul. The mob first compelled him to hand over to them 2000 napoleons which he had in his possession, and they then cut his throat.

A Central News telegram from Athens says: "I learn from an authoritative source that England has notified the other Powers that she is willing to take the entire responsibility of maintaining order in Crete providing the European Concert will determine upon removing the Turkish troops from the island."

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

THE *Times*' Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 8:—

Li Hung Chang still retains the position of Senior Grand Secretary, but, anticipating dismissal, will probably resign. His removal from the Tsung-li-Yamen excites little surprise in view of the publication of the terms of the Luhan railway contract. The negotiations were conducted by him, and he deceived the Tsung-li-Yamen as to the true nature of the terms. It is unknown whether Russia will acquiesce in the removal of the main instrument of Russian aggressiveness in Pekin but it is believed that Li, having served his end, will be abandoned. His successor in the Tsung-li-Yamen is Yu Lu, a Manchu, late Viceroy-elect of Szu-chuan.

The *Daily Mail's* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 12:—

The rights of the Shansi concession are to be extended over the adjoining province of Honan. The acquisition of rights over this territory will give to the concession an outlet on the Han River, a tributary of the Yang-tsze. Intimation has been received from the Tsung-li-Yamen that an Imperial edict confirming these concessions will shortly be issued.

The Shansi concession has been obtained by an Anglo-Italian syndicate for the purpose of working the mines in Shansi.

From Rangoon it is reported that the survey for the railway between Burma and the province of Yunnan, China, will began as soon as possible under Mr. Bagley, engineer-in-chief of the Burma railways. The existing Burmese Railways has been surveyed to Kunlong Ferry, on the borders of Yunnan, and is now under course of construction. The proposed line, for which the concession has been obtained by the British Government from China will be about 300 miles long. The British Government has also the concession for an extension of this line to Suchau, at the head of the navigable waters of the Yang-tsze River. The French have in contemplation an opposition line from Tonkin to Yunnan. The early construction of the English line is therefore a matter of great importance.

A meeting of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce was held on Sept. 9, says a *Times*' telegram, when the question of the Chinese Customs was considered. On the motion of Mr. T. Jackson, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, several resolutions were passed recommending that the Customs Office should no longer be permitted to collect the duties of the colony or the waters, and that the Government should do all in its power to protect Chinese revenue. It was also recommended that revenue stations' cruisers should be removed beyond the limits of the British territory and waters.

Mr. Henderson, a former United States Consul at Amoy, recommends an international congress to consider the opening up of China trade.

From the same well-informed source in China which, for a considerable time past, has given English readers of the *Globe* special insight into foreign intrigues at Pekin, our contemporary has just received the following note:—The Tsung-li-Yamen claims to possess ample evidence for its conviction that the rebellion in Kwang-si is being not only encouraged but absolutely assisted by the French authorities in Tongking. Russia, of course, gives what help she can, hoping that French aggressiveness in the South may divert British attention from the North. All the French Consuls have lately adopted a most overbearing attitude towards the Chinese officials, telling them that they will lean on a rotten prop if they trust to British protection. I do not hesitate to affirm that, should the Lu-Han Railway be sanctioned and the French also be allowed to dominate Szechuan, the very heart of China in the Yang-tsze Valley will be irretrievably lost to Great Britain. That, and nothing less, is the present aim of the Quai D'Orsai.

It has just been reported that the Lu-Han Railway concession has been either cancelled or suspended, as a make-weight for the abrogation of the contract between the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chinese Government for the Newchwang Railway loan. But the project may be revived in some altered form.

According to the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* it is announced by *L'Avenir du Tonkin* that difficulties in regard to the plans have arisen between the representative of the Lille contractors and the Chinese officials delegated to assist in the construction of a railway from Ha-noi to Lung-chau-ting. Failing satisfaction, the contractors threaten to abandon the project, claiming a heavy indemnity for the work already performed and forlost time. General Su and his suite are accused of placing obstacles in the way of the project, adds the correspondent, who expects that the contractors would welcome the withdrawal of the scheme, especially if by placing the Chinese in the wrong they could claim an indemnity.

An agreement has been signed at Seoul, says Reuter, for the construction by the Japanese of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

The Emperor and Crown Prince of Corea have been taken suddenly ill after dinner, and it is believed than an attempt has been made to poison them.

IT has, we understand, been now practically settled that the Government of India offices will move from Simla to Calcutta in the usual way. With the disappearance of plague in the cold weather capital, no reason exists for any great change in the annual programme.

MR. EDWARD TERRY will commence his London season in January with a new play by Mr. G. P. Bancroft, called "What the World Will Say."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dora, 1,456 tons, Captain B Mitchell, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain W H Coates, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c., with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F. Snow, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,931 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon (18th September) with a cargo of rice.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta and coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt and general.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Calcutta (18th September) brought a cargo of 1,819 tons of coal.

THE P and O Co's s s Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain G D Saunder, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Moji (9th September), with a cargo of 3,450 tons of coal, and 67 native crew.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Bangkok, (6th September) with a cargo of timber, 32 native crew, and 6 deck:—passengers The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (29th September), with a general cargo, and Mr Advani, Mr and Mrs Rozauski and 56 deck passengers,

THE German East Africa s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain P Zemlin, sailed on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant C Godfrey, Mr A L Sarle, Mr L Love, Mr A M Gomes, Mr J F Gomes Pereira, Mr C T M D'Costa, Mr V Mendonca, Mr M A Fernandes, Mr M Vaz, Mr J D Rego, Mrs F Fernandes, Mrs J C Fernandes, Mr S V Kulkarni, and daughter. Mr Noormahomed, Essac, Mr Oomer Vallee, Rev W E enner, 2 hospital assistant and 348 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.		A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Jocsub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Wagner	2207	Cave		E D Sassoon & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner		M M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Annie	2145	Grahl		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mobile	930	Miller	Persian Gulf	B P S N Co
Nubia		Henning		Transport
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead		M M & Co
Investigaton		Henning		R I M S
Nowshera	1961	Stone		M M & Co
Pigeon		Mowbray		R Navy
Lapwing		Carr		R Navy
Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Wibmer	China	P & O Co
Dean	958	Hamilton		R Steuart & Co
Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	P & O Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Mauritius	B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	911	Raffin	R S Ports		B P S N Co
F	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	4-10	F M & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Kagoshima Maru	2602	Nunome	Japan	4-10	N Y Kaisha
N	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	5-10	M M & Co
P	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	1-10	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fackeer			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hamburg		J M & Co
6	Peninsular	3074	Wheeler	London	8-10	P&O S N Co
12	R Rubatino	3911	Sufonts	Genova	12-10	Balduino
13	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China		Baldovino

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Calcutta, Sept 18
	Bombay s	Saunder	Moji, Sept 9
Oct. 1	Dean s	Hamilton	Bangkok, Sept 6
	Bengal s	Wibmer	Aden, Sept 25
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 29
	H M S Lapwing	Carr	Karachi, Sept 28
	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon, Sept 18
	Ellara s	Thomas	Calcutta, Sept 12
2	Patna s	Acheson	Delagoa Bay, Sept 4
	Nevasa s	Jacobs	Mauritius, Sept 16
	Hochheimer s	Sandstedt	Hamburg, Sept 20

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste
	Algeria s	Craig	Marseilles
	Okhla s	Peck	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Safari s	Zeralin	Zanzibar
	City of Venice s	Snow	Karachi
	Dora s	Mitchell	Antwerp
2	Mizrapore s	Coates	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last;—

Steamer Bengal, for China

" Bombay, for China

" Hoseinee, for Mauritius

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—13 cwt fishmaws 78 cwt gum A Chagla and Co, 6 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Lorenzo s—72 bales hemp S and Chinoys, 3250 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co, 4000 cwt rapeseed Tyabjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—205 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 28 bales hemp S and Chinoy

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3000 cwt linseed 1999 cwt anallyseed Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwt wheat A Biascheck and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 200 bales twist Allana Munjee and Co, 200 bales twist The Star of India Manufacturing and Co, 50 bales twist R J Tata and Co, 200 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co., 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 250 bales twist N B Mody and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida—s 600 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 50 bales twist R J Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru—s 196 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kagoshima Maru—s 280 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, for recruits on Tuesday 4th October, from 5-30 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Members are particularly requested to attend.
2. The following drills will take place this week;—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

Wednesday at 6-45 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill.

3. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Tuesday and Tuesday at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Dido in the Gulf of Suez on the 8th ultimo was proceeded with before Mr. G. Jacob, who is Judge of the Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction at Karachi, on the 21st instant. The Judge was assisted in the investigation by two nautical assessors, one of them being the Captain of the s. s. Dumra, and the other Captain Townsend of the Patrick Stewart. Mr. Crouch appeared on behalf of Government, the Captain of the s. s. Dido being represented by Mr. H. Garden. After evidence was taken, the Assessors were of opinion that no blame was attached to the Captain of the ship for the accident, which fortunately did not result in any damage, and the Judge entirely concurred in that opinion. The enquiry disclosed that the Captain on being relieved of his watch by the Chief Officer retired to his cabin, and that the latter, while on watch, had not exercised sufficient care in the steering of the vessel. The Assessors and the Judge attributed the accident to an error of judgment on the part of the Chief Officer, and while holding that he was wanting in the exercise of sufficient care and proper judgment, did not consider the circumstances to be such as to justify the suspension or cancellation of his certificate, but only recommended that he should be reprimanded.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 13.

3rd Hussars—Capt W Goring to be Major vice F W N Wogan Browne promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut F R Lawrence is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Royal Artillery—Major W J Honner retires on retired pay The undermentioned Captains to be Majors—W E Kerrich Indian Ordnance Department, H A Bethell, vice Brevet Lt Col J D Cunningham deceased, C P Martel Instructor Artillery College, C S Meeres, Army Ordnance Department, Brevet Col F R Wingate C B, D S O, A D C to the Queen Egyptian Army, J G E Wynne Instructor School of Gunnery, C E English vice W J Honner, L G Watkins Indian Ordnance Department, R W Fuller from the Seconded List on augmentation. The undermentioned Captains are seconded;—T R Phillips for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery, C C Van Straubenzee for service at the R M College Kingston Canada, E F Hoblyn for service as an Inspector of Position Finding, E C Pottinger for service under the Foreign Office. The undermentioned officers to be Captains:—Capts W A Macbean from the Seconded List vice T R Phillips, C E English from the Seconded List vice C C Van Straubenzee, H de T Phillips from the Seconded List vice W H Robinson, W D Nichol from the Seconded List vice H A Bethell. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—H de L Walters vice the Hon R E M Mostyn deceased W J K Rettie vice E C Pottinger, M M O Morrison on the Seconded List. H R Gotto vice C E English, A W Grepe on augmentation, E P Smith on augmentation. The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded—H L Cottingham for service with Native Mountain Artillery, E F Corbett for service with the Hyderabad Contingent. The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their Commissions:—B R Brewin G H M Baker, Lieut J J Hanks from half pay to be Lieutenant with precedence next below Lieut. P Suther vice R Geoghegan promoted, Gent Cadet H St G Hamersley from the R M College Kingston Canada to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment. The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the R M Academy to be Second Lieutenants to complete establishment:—G W S Morris B B Colbeck H W Lockhart J McQ Sealy C Boddam Whetham H L Holme R F Daubuz J E H Cockburn C L Hickling N H C Sherbrooke, Capt H B Strange to be Adjutant vice Capt H C C Uniacke, who has resigned that appointment, Capt W H Robinson to be Adjutant vice Major A L Molesworth who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

Royal Engineers—Capt H G C Swayne to be Major in succession to Lt Col E L Wells C I E deceased, Lieut E G Godfrey Faussett to be Captain vice H G C Swayne. The appointments of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants which were notified in the "Gazettes" of July 5 July 26 and Aug 5 1898 are antedated to June 23 1898 but not to carry pay prior to the dates stated against their names:—R E M Russell June 23 1898, H E F Rathbone July 1 1898, G H Stack July 14 1898, T T Grove July 22 1898. The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the R M Academy to be Second Lieutenants dated June 23 1898 but not to carry pay prior to the dates stated against their names:—G A P Brown July 31 1898, R H Philimore Aug 1 1898, J S Barker Aug 2 1898, G C B Loch Aug 27 1898. Gent Cadet G W Denison from the R M College Kingston Canada to be Second Lieutenant.

Half Pay—Major R H Morrison from 18th Hussars to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Memoranda—Lt Col and Col F W Rhodes D S O late half pay is reinstated in the Army on half pay the period between his retirement on Sept 30 1896 and the date of his reinstatement not to reckon as service towards retirement. C I H Gunter is granted the local rank of Major General whilst Commandant of the Queensland Local Forces. The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels and Brevet Colonels half pay Royal Artillery retire on retired pay:—W V Gregory A Browne J R S O Hewitt. Capt Archibald G Scott half pay Royal Artillery retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lieut D R Dobie M D 2nd V B King's Own Scottish Borderers to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards—Major W C Beevor, M B the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Surgeon Major on augmentation

Regimental District—Col A Glen, 10th Regimental District the Lincolnshire Regt is placed on retired pay

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Major R T Hanford Flood is placed on retired pay

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut E J M Harvey, from the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt to be Lieutenant, vice W D Sanderson, promoted

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sec Lieut M L S O Cole to be Lieutenant vice S F Legge promoted.

Devonshire Regt—Capt R P Smith retires from the service receiving a gratuity

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut H S Logan is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt W D Smith to be Adjutant, vice Capt and Brevet Major W H Bowes, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut D G H Auchinleck University candidate from 4th Bn to be Second Lieutenant vice J N Crawford Promoted.

East Surrey Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—The Hon C James, vice F H Moline seconded, R E N North vice S H Duxbury seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lt Col H P Carden retires on half pay.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—E G Elton in succession to Major N W Cuthbertson who holds a Staff appointment, A Grant Duff, vice H C O Murray, seconded The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—N G Edmonds vice E G Elton Lord G Stewart Murray vice A Grant Duff Gent Cadet S A Innes from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant vice N G Edmonds Hon Queen's Cadet O H D'Alteyrac Steamard from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant vice Lord G Stewart Murray Qmr and Hon Capt J R Hay is seconded for service on the Staff.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt S H Pedley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—The appointment of Gent Cadet H A C Wilson from the R M College to a Second Lieutenancy, which appeared in the Gazette of Aug 2, 1898 is cancelled.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the Military College to be Second Lieutenants: C G Collins in succession to Lieut A Chancellor promoted, D E M Crichton on augmentation.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut W P Dimsdale to be Captain vice W J McWhinnie seconded Lieut H Wilding resigns his commission.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut Col G O Smith retires on full pay Major F R Crofton Carleton from the Durham Light Infantry to be Lieutenant Colonel vice G O Smith.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut C C Todd is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut O Every from 5th Dragoon Guards to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut R R Ricketts killed in action.

Army Service Corps—Qmr and Hon Capt A Johnston retires on retired pay.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt W P G Graham M B retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

Staff—Brevet Col R W Rainsford Hannay from a Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery to be a Colonel on the staff for Royal Artillery and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Major Gen E H Holley R A who has vacated that appointment on promotion Lt Col W H H Waters M V O from half pay to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Head quarters vice Capt W A Macbean R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired Major G D Baker R A to be a Brigade Major for Royal Artillery vice Major W L White R A appointed a Military Attache Lieut F D Murray the Black Watch Royal Highlanders to be A D C to the Hon Sir W F Hely Hutchinson G C M G Governor and Commander in Chief of Natal. Lieut F Frewen 3rd Leicestershire Regt to be A D C to the Right Hon Lord Brassey K C B Governor and Commander in Chief of Victoria Qmr and Hon Capt J R Hay the Black Watch Royal Highlanders to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II vice Major J Mitchell Innes the Highland Light Infantry whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt T W Hale Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt Ordnance Officer Fourth Class is appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 3 and 13 Royal Warrant June 16 1899.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS,

Captains—M P O'Callaghan, to Royal Sovereign, S H M Login to President for service at R N C Greenwich Sept 23

Commanders—A H Shirley to Collingwood for coastguard at Clifden Sept 14 J N Hill and H E Bourchier to Victory additional for Indian transport service

Commanders Retired—W J Moore to Victory for transport duties Sept 13

Lieutenants—E V Underhill to Diadem N Sept 9, E A Baird to Dido for Earnest in command, C F L Watson to Isis for Griffon in command, E L D Morgan to Majestic, J M Arnaud and P W Fontifex to Jupiter, A W Kerr to Hannibal, C M Crichton Maitland to Blake, E C Villiers to Salamander, E H J Grogan to Isis, W C Castle to Pelorous Sept 15, C H Fox to Wildfire for Sturgeon in command, H S Cardale to Calliope O E Leggett to Lion temporary, J R P Hawksely to Wildfire for Salmon Sept 10, R L Hughes to Diadem, M P Hopkinson to Arrogant Sept 30, H H Smyth to Ganges, R A Rice to Terrible undated, M Culme Seymour to Victoria and Albert, Aug 31, A A M Duff H G R Bearn T E Crease J W L McClintock R N Bax H G Jackson H P E T Williams H E Grace W W Fisher H R Norbury R M T Stephens A G Hotham F Larken D T Norris P T H Beamish T E Wardle F R M White E A Taylor and A Pringle to Excellent additional to qualify in gunnery, E J Prendergast W F Woodward P Harvey R A Newton J D Allen C W Transdale A De K L May T J Crozer F D Arnold Forster A P Addison H N Garnett and R F H H Mahon to Vernon additional to qualify for torpedo duties all to date Sept 30 the Hon H G Brand to Isis for Griffon in command, A C Bruce to Wildfire for Mallard in command Sept 15.

Lieutenants R N R—D Agnew to Undaunted for twelve months' training, Sept 12, P H Freer to Pearl for a second period of twelve months training A P May to Talbot for twelve months training Sept 14

Sub Lieutenants—J A Slee to Dido for Earnest, B E Prichard to Isis for Griffon, G P Leith to Vivid for Decoy Sept 15

Sub Lieutenants—R N R—H E Kitcat to Hannibal H W Pullan to Repulse W J Yeoman to Magnificent for twelve months training, W F Seatie to Prince George, C S Bullen to Mars for a second period of twelve months training Sept 15

Midshipmen—G F Longhurst to Barfleur Sept 15 K E L Creighton to Venus, A Rice R H C Verner J F V Guise to Majestic, R B C Hutchinson and H H Rogers, to Magnificent, J R D Oldman to Hannibal, N F Usborne to Prince George, C D Longstaff and J A G Troup to Mars, C Goulson to Blake Sept 15, R S P Parry to Prince George Sept 15

Naval Cadets—H C Allen G F Cholmely F S D Esdaile R H Clark Hall R L Jermain D F B LeMottee and L H Shore to Barfleur, H O Nash and G C Heathcote to Victorious F O B Wilson and W D Phipps to Powerful Sep 15, O H Dawson and K B Drysdale to Empress of India, J N Nankivell to Royal Oak, R H Spearman to Royal Sovereign, R V Eyre to Illustrious, T G Comber to Venus, G Blake E G H du Boulay and H L Woodcock to Majestic, H D Hamilton B Hunt Grubbe N M C Thurston and H E W C Whyte, to Magnificent, S B Richardson A Henniker Heaton A C Ackland R W Grubb E M Palmer W C Pearse, and R K Philpott to Jupiter D G Anderson B des G Ball K H Benson H L Lucas and M S Rothwell to Resolution, C R Hemans B W Bluett F H Bostock C D Fenn K A Guy J Menzies and P R Stevens to Repulse, M B R Blackwood A C Seton and K B Toms to Hannibal, R F Eyre R P McHardy and C B Prickett to Prince George, C B Elwell A E Sherrin and H G Rawlins to Mars, J A V Gravener S H Y Birley G Latimer E G de S Jukes Hughes and W M Richardson to Blake, A K Gregory H G Hewitt G M Hill and E A Homan to Diadem Sept 15, G L D Gibbs to Talbot, J F Houstoun to Dido Sept 15.

Staff Surgeon—W S Chambre to be Staff Captain and Deputy Queen's Harbourmaster at Sheerness, B E W Gwynne to be Assistant Staff Captain at Portsmouth Dockyard Sept 12.

Chief Engineers—F M D Spry to Salamander Sept 15, G C Bath to Pembroke for Cossack in reserve Sept 13

Engineers—H W Metcalfe to Dido for Earnest, A T H Stone to Isis for Griffin Sept 15

Assistant Engineer—D E Duke temporary to Salamander Sept 15

Staff Surgeons—J Sugrue M D to Dido, A Kidd to Isis Sept 14, E J Morley to Australia Sept 23, W R M Young to Diadem Sept 15, W Bett to Centurion for the Marine Force at Wei hai wei, C Strickland to Medea Sept 14.

Surgeons—H C Whiteside H W B Shewell M A M B C B Fairbank S D F Halliday and R St G S Bond M B to Victory for disposal, C C Macmillan M B and F C B Gittings M B to Vivid for disposal, H T Chater R M Richards and G E Duncan to Pembroke for disposal, J J Watt and G E Glynn to Wildfire for disposal Oct 13, R A Ross M B to Dido, H G T Major to Isis, J A Keogh B A M B to Jupiter Sept 14, N L Richards to Diadem, J C Durston to Wildfire, J W Bird to Impregnable Sept 15

Captains—The Rev W S Harris M A to R M A Eastney and the Rev H P Dawson, to R N Hospital Haslar temporary Oct 1

Fleet Paymasters W S Richardson to Australia, F B J Mathias to Galatea Oct 1

Staff Paymasters—C D W Kiddle to Collingwood, E G Edwards to Tamar Oct 1

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	57	78	4	80	24	73	48
Saturday, 1st Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday, 2nd Oct	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4
Total	80	57	78	4	80	29	73	52
Total fall to Oct. 2nd, 1897	82	09	81	15	84	28	90	60
Total fall to Oct. 2nd, 1896	88	44	86	69	93	02	93	10

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	199	24
On the 29th September, 1898	3	35
Total	202	59

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, and the fall has been brisk at Lahore, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jubulpore, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperature are within 6° of the normal over the whole area. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Lahore, Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Hoshangabad and Veraval. Rain, in light or moderate showers, has fallen at Indore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Ajmere, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Karwar. Cochim Trichinopoly and Colombo. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has become a little deeper and now includes more of the south part of the Peninsula. The winds are not cyclonic and the sea is as yet smooth, but as the barometer is falling the weather in the Bombay Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Colombo is suspicious and in a very unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

Saturday; The barometer continued to fall almost everywhere. Pressure remains higher over Western than over Eastern India. There are still two shallow depressions over North-West India. The winds are generally similar to those reported yesterday. The direction is Northerly in North Bombay, Westerly and North-Westerly down the Ganjetic plain and across the Madras Coast and fariable elsewhere. Force is light almost everywhere and calms numerous over the Northern and Central Districts of India. Mean Temperature is higher than usual over North-East India and Burma, lower than usual in North-West India and Madras and about normal elsewhere. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 100·5 degrees but at no other station did the theremometer reach a hundred. A few scattered showers are reported from Burma Bengal, the Peninsula and Central Provinces. The larger amount reported is one inch and a quarter at Moulmein.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·802
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·0
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		E, N, E, N W, N N W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	133
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during the month		19·94
" " year		73·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Testamentary Suits For Dismissal.

13-91—Pestonji R and K, and Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee E. Framjee and D and Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Unite de Biachi Colomi vs Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and others—Little and Co. Part heard

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R—Partly decreed.

2 -96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttumram—M N Sacklatwalla

2 -97—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonji vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

2 73-97—Captain and V—Sitaram Sowlia and others vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long-Causes.

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassum vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin H and another—Payne G and S

573-97—Edgelow and G—Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazee vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zenulabedin and others—Craigie L and O

5-98—Mathubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canji Liladhur—Little and Co

541,93—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmal Dhade vs Mokamchand Rottonchand and others—Wadia and G.

For Further directions on Special Commissioners Report and Costs.

451—In the matter of the Land Acq Act X of 1870 Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Pestonji vs Purmanandas Jiwandas—Little & Co

130-85—Little and Co—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

458-95—Bhaishunker and K—Tribhowandas Varjeevandas and another vs Shamrao Narayen Land and others—Smetham B and Noble

208-96—Mathubai and J—Girdhar Dulsukh and others vs Bai Devali—Bhaishunker and K

317-96—Mathubai and J—Girdhar Dalsukh and another vs Bai Devali—Bhaishunker and K.

77-96—In person—Bai Devali vs Girdhar Dulsukh and another—Matubai and J

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

326-98—Hiralal M and M—Soonderdas Pitamber vs Umersey Ludha and others—Madhowjee V. Part heard

Postponed Long Causes.

17-98—Tyabjee D and C for pauper—Ally Mahomed Hussan vs Shaik Fakrudin Shaik Mohidin—Wadia and G

226-98—In person—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G

630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Paddiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mutteng vs Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Paddiwallu—Ardesir H and D

251 98—In person, a pauper—Krishnaro Keroba vs Bhowani shanker Balcrishna and others—Manaukhlal D and J

281 98—Manu and H—The Manmar Manufacturing Co, Ld vs The Pankar Manfg Co, Ld and others—Dikshit and D and Hiralal M and M

290 98—In person—Ahmed Khan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhanali Govindji Ramjee and other—Sorabjee and J In person

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TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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Now that Hygienists are, with increasing frequency, condemning the use of Alcoholic drink, and as even Coffee and Tea are too exciting for many constitutions—not to mention the frequent prohibition of Tea and Coffee in the number of cases of nervous disorder and weak digestion—the question what drink should be recommended as alike refreshing and wholesome becomes of the greatest importance.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA has, for three-quarters-of-a-century, been recognised as an article of the highest dietetic value, and is constantly growing in favour. It is not only refreshing and stimulating like Tea and Coffee, but, in contrast to these beverages, it is a nourishing food, which can with great advantage be largely used as an article of daily diet.

Pure Soluble Cocoa is a discovery of C. J. Van Houten, and the original process is universally recognised by the most eminent chemists and medical men as producing just that result which science could desire in the preparation of raw Cocoa, in order to render it a pleasant beverage and a nutritive food.

A Delicious Jelly
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
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made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
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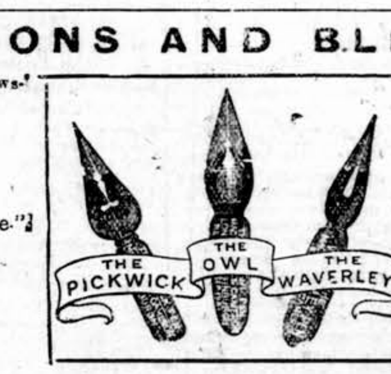

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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